U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

LIBRARY OF

Henry Guernsey Hubbard

AND

Eugene Amandus Schwarz

DONATED IN 1902

ACCESSION NO. 177468

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART VII.

Group—FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus.

2434. **T. crassalis,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, robust, moderately convex; nitid, head and thorax greenish-black, elytra cupreous (green), legs and underside black, antennæ, palpi, and tarsi piceous, tips of the palpi red.

Head with curvate frontal impressions; the genæ dilated below the prominent eyes. *Antennæ* rather slender, the three basal joints glabrous, joints 2–4 compressed near the base. *Thorax* 5 lines wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, widest before the middle, almost regularly rounded near the front, narrowed but not sinuate behind; posterior angles rectangular, not projecting; base and apex incurved; disc convex, the curved frontal impression well marked, and somewhat foveate at the extremities, dorsal groove deeper near the frontal and basal margins than on the middle, basal fossæ large, the intervening space depressed. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* rather wider than the thorax, their sides a little curved, sinuate apically, shoulders moderately dentiform; they are punctate-striate, the punctures, however, are rather fine; interstices convex, the fourth and sixth much reduced in breadth, the third with three or four rather small punctures, numerous minute ones on the fifth and seventh. *Abdomen* with two setigerous punctures on each side of the terminal segment.

This is the most robust species known as yet. It is considerably larger than *T. antarcticus*, its nearest ally, and may be easily distinguished therefrom by the different elytral interstices, and by the presence, on each elytron, of a large blister-like swelling extending across the fourth, fifth, and sixth interstices just behind the posterior femur.

♀. Length, 16; breadth, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Albury, Canterbury. Described from a female which Mr. W. W. Smith, of Ashburton, kindly transmitted.

Pterostichus.

2435. **P. arduus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex; glossy, black, tarsi and antennæ piceous, trophii pitchy-red, becoming paler at the extremity.

Head, including the mandibles, quite as long as the thorax, with only moderately-marked frontal impressions; eyes prominent, genæ swollen. *Thorax* one-fifth broader than long, widest near the front, gradually narrowed from about the middle, there is a short, nearly straight, space just before the hind angle, so that there appears to be a sinuosity there, and this causes the posterior angle to appear prominent; the apex is feebly, the middle of the base more evidently, incurved; disc with slight transverse linear impressions, dorsal groove well marked, scarcely touching the apex, basal fossæ large but not extending to the hind margin. *Scutellum* feebly striate. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, their sides a little rounded, shoulders dentiform; the striæ are rather deep, quite regular, and finely punctured; interstices slightly convex, differing but little in width, with feeble transverse impressions which, behind, cause a slightly undulate appearance.

Belongs to the group with two lateral thoracic setæ. It bears no very close resemblance to any other described species. The last abdominal segment has two setigerous punctures near each side.

♀. Length, 9½; breadth, 3⅝ lines.

Mount Arthur. One individual amongst other Carabidæ collected several years ago by Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman and A. T. Urquhart. I left it without a name, in hopes of seeing the male.

2436. **P. scitipennis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, slightly convex; shining, deep-black, legs pitchy-black, antennæ and tarsi piceo-rufous.

Head with narrow, almost sulciform, frontal impressions; eyes large, very prominent and convex, the back part of the head therefore seems to be much contracted. *Thorax* about one-sixth broader than long, widest before the middle, rounded towards the front, gradually narrowed backwards, with a very slight, hardly noticeable, sinuation near the hind angle, this is rectangular and just perceptibly projecting; the apex is truncate, the base medially emarginate, and this latter part is notched with punctiform impressions; the median furrow is broad and deep but does not reach the front margin, the basal fossæ are deep and elongate, almost sulciform, and are placed midway between the middle and the sides. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, with slightly-rounded sides, humeral angles slightly dentiform; their striæ are broad, very deep, and regular, and are distinctly and very regularly punctured; the interstices are of uniform width and slightly raised, the third bears one puncture near the top of the hind slope, the outermost have many large punctures, and the marginal channel is closely punctured to within a short distance of the apex. *Legs* stout; posterior femora but little inflated, the tibiæ slightly flexuous.

This is a beautifully-sculptured insect belonging to the group with two lateral thoracic setæ. The last ventral segment has one setigerous puncture on each side of the middle.

The tooth of the *mentum* is not bifid. The *mandibles* are robust. The tip of one of the labial *palpi* is truncate; the other, as well as the terminal joints of the maxillary, are obtuse only.

♂. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia, Waikato. One male, kindly presented to me by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2437. **P. delator,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* slightly convex; glossy-black, the legs and basal joint of the antennæ pitchy-black, remaining joints of these latter piceo-rufous, tarsi and palpi dark-red.

Thorax one-fourth broader than long, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, the sides moderately rounded but a good deal narrowed behind, the short space near the hind angle nearly straight, the angle itself quite rectangular, but not acutely prominent; the front truncate, the base medially incurved; dorsal groove distinct, not touching the base or apex, deeper near the extremities than at the middle, basal fossæ deep, not sulciform, nor yet very broad, and without external plicæ. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax, with moderately-curved sides, shoulders dentiform; their striæ are regular, and are finely, sometimes indistinctly, punctured, some striæ appear to consist of elongate interrupted impressions, but, nevertheless, they appear regular; interstices rather flat, the third and fifth a little broader than the others. (Four lateral thoracic setæ.)

This species most nearly resembles *P. sinuellus*, but is at once differentiated by the form of the thorax, which is more rounded laterally, and it has not the conspicuous hind angles of that species; the hind-body is rather shorter and narrower.

♂. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ashburton. One example, picked out from amongst other predaceous ground-beetles forwarded by Mr. W. W. Smith.

2438. **P. rugifrons,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 451.) *Elongatus,* subparallelus, nitidus, niger; antennis, palpis, pedibusque piceis; capite thoraceque transversim rugosis; elytris foveolato-striatis.

Long., 18mm.

This species belongs to the group 4A, as defined by me, and is allied to *P. myrmidon*, but has the sculpture much more remarkably developed, suggesting at first that the insect is a *Mecodema* rather than a *Pterostichus*. *Holcaspis cribrale* is, I expect, nearer to the species I am considering, but the description indicates that it must possess a still more remarkable sculpture. In *P. rugifrons* the *thorax* is almost longer than broad, but little curved at the sides, and slightly broader at the base than it is at the very depressed obscure front angles; the surface is traversed by numerous distinct, but not deep, transverse rugæ; the hind angles are decidedly obtuse, owing rather to the curvature of the base than to the rather small obliquity of the lateral margin. The sculpture of the *elytra* consists of striæ interrupted in some places, and in others augmented by

oblong depressions, which are more conspicuous and punctiform on the lateral regions than on the sutural.

Greymouth. Helms.

Note.—This species is more like Nos. 1791 and 2331 than *P. cribralis*. The name "*rugifrons*" was applied fifteen years ago to No. 87.—T. B.

Group—POGONIDÆ.

Sympiestus.

2439. **S. oculator,** *n.s.* *Elongate-oblong,* slightly convex; shining, black, femora piceous, tibiæ, labrum, and mandibles rufescent, palpi and antennæ paler.

Head, owing to the very prominent eyes, appearing much contracted behind, with the usual frontal marks. *Thorax* one-fourth broader than long, widest before the middle, base and apex subtruncate; the sides a little narrowed and sinuate behind, posterior angles rectangular, not projecting; median groove well marked except near the front margin, basal impressions narrow and elongate. *Scutellum* short. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than the thorax, a little rounded laterally, scarcely at all sinuate apically, the sides strongly marginated except near the apices, the hind line of the basal margin feebly marked and not extending inwards beyond the fourth striæ, the grooves at each side very shallow but distinct, the discoidal striæ and their punctuation well developed.

This differs from the previously-described species by the shape of the head, which, including the large convex eyes, is not much narrower than the front of the thorax; the labrum is deeply emarginate, and, besides the large setigerous puncture near each angle, the middle is transversly impressed and bears some minute punctures and setæ.

♂. Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Hunua Range. My specimen was found by the well-known American entomologist, Mr. Albert Köbele.

Oöpterus.

2440. **O. puncticeps,** *n.s.* *Subovate,* moderately convex, shining, fusco-piceous; the labrum, mandibles, elytral rims, and antennæ, reddish; the suture of the elytra, and the base of the thorax, somewhat rufescent; legs and palpi fulvous.

Head rather small, the space near the eyes swollen, this causes the back part to appear constricted, the narrow part, moreover, is limited by a linear impression in line with the back part of the eyes; the frontal grooves are rather broad but not deep, near each eye are two conspicuous punctures. *Antennæ* with basal two joints glabrous. *Thorax* $\frac{5}{8}$ line long, $\frac{6}{8}$ broad; rather wider at the middle than it is elsewhere, gradually and nearly equally narrowed towards the base and apex, the latter truncate, the former a little incurved, lateral margins of nearly uniform thickness throughout; disc convex, dorsal

groove rather fine and abbreviated, basal fossæ broad and shallow, the plica near each basal angle well developed, the angle itself rectangular; between the fossæ there are some indistinct punctures, and near each side there is a slight flattening of the surface. *Elytra* oval, a good deal broader than the thorax, the broad lateral margins become thinner towards the base and apex, but the shoulders are broader than the base of the thorax, the basal region is slightly raised, the *scutellum* seems as if it were only a portion of this; the striæ are fine, not very evenly impressed, and are only slightly punctate, the posterior carina is distinct, and there are three small punctures on the third interstice. *Tarsi*, anterior, with the two basal joints a little produced at the inner extremity. *Palpi* acuminate.

Underside glossy-brown, coxæ and trochanters red.

Allied to No. 1145. The interocular punctures are distinctive.

♂. Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Port Hills, Christchurch. I owe my specimen to the kindness of Mr. H. Suter.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Tachys.

2441. **T.** (?) **oreobius,** *n.s.* *Shining*, sordid rufo-testaceous, elytra more or less infuscate, legs, antennæ, and palpi pale-yellow.

Body moderately convex. *Head* subovate, frontal impressions moderate, the intervening space somewhat convex; from the point of antennal insertion a fine oblique raised line extends backwards, below this the minute *eyes* may be seen. *Antennæ* reaching beyond the base of the thorax, slender, with fine greyish pubescence, the second joint quite as long as the first, and longer than the third. *Thorax* much broader than it is long, its sides finely margined and moderately curved, widest at, or just before, the middle, more narrowed behind than in front but hardly at all sinuate, the shape therefore is subquadrate; posterior angles obtuse, the base margined at the sides; basal foveæ small, placed close to the hind margin but distant from the sides, the dorsal groove indistinct; I see but one lateral seta, which is situated just before the middle. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* a good deal broader than the thorax, not truncate behind, their sides moderately rounded; lateral margins broad, narrowed near the apex, continued inwards towards the middle of the base and forming rounded shoulders; they are without distinct sculpture above, but on each elytron a series of minute punctures may be seen near the side; they bear some short, erect, greyish hairs. *Legs* stout, the anterior pair remarkably so, the *femora* much inflated but flattened underneath, the *tibiæ* are dilated towards the extremity, and the usual inner notch is situated rather low down; the *tarsi* (male) have the basal joint much enlarged and of oblong shape, the second also is dilated, but much smaller, the third and fourth are small, the claws slender; the posterior femora are simple, their trochanters are large.

The *prosternum* is moderately emarginated, and the coxæ are placed near its base, with a narrow process between them. The *metasternum* is limited behind, at each side, by a bicurvate suture. *Abdomen* composed of four segments, the basal very large, second and third of moderate length, the last seems to possess a small terminal spiniform process. *Palpi* with thick penultimate joints, the last acicular. *Mandibles* moderately large and curved.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Mr. A. T. Urquhart was kind enough to bring some leaf-mould from the mountain, and out of this I picked my two specimens.

Obs.—In referring this species temporarily to *Tachys* I follow the course adopted by Dr. Sharp when he described his *Cillenum subcæcum*, which, I think, is congeneric with my *Anillus pallidus*. No. 1810 is, I believe, an *Anillus*. I shall deal with the following species in the same way; in fact, we in New Zealand cannot be expected to do better than entomologists near London.

2442. **T.** (?) **cavelli,** *n.s.* *Body* slightly convex, somewhat depressed medially; shining, rufo-fuscous, mandibles pale-red, legs, palpi, and antennæ yellow.

Head (including mandibles) about as long as the thorax, frontal impressions subquadrate and sharply limited in front; *labrum* fulvous, feebly emarginate; *eyes* small, quite lateral. *Antennæ* stout, extending backwards beyond the base of the thorax, basal joint not quite as long as second and third taken together, joints 2, 3, and 4 of nearly equal length, thinner than the succeeding ones. *Mandibles* robust, elongate, curved at extremity. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, widest near the front, narrowed towards the anterior angles, which are distinct, not rounded, and but little depressed; behind the middle the sides are gradually, but considerably, contracted, with a slight sinuation near the hind angles; these, though obtuse, are not rounded; the margins are a little thickened there, and are continued towards the middle of the base, where they become indistinct; the median groove distinct, finer near the apex, basal fossæ broad and shallow. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* large, broader and more convex than the thorax, their sides well marginated and moderately curvate, obliquely narrowed behind, apices not in the least truncate, shoulders rounded and narrowed yet evidently wider than the base of the thorax; at the base, on each, but not reaching the suture, there is a transverse depression, and one puncture; the striæ on the disc are very feebly impressed and impunctate, there is a more obvious stria on each side, and a submarginal series of punctures. *Legs* stout, femora not swollen; front *tibiæ* deeply notched inwardly, the top of the emargination with slender, strongly flexuous, spiniform appendages, the calcar at the inner apex is stout, and there are three or four short spines on the outside; the joints of the *tarsi* (anterior) are subtriangular and hispid; the posterior tibiæ are a little bent.

The maxillary *palpi* are remarkably long and robust; the basal

articulation is elongate and much curved; the second is about half as long, very slender at the base, its form subtriangular; the penultimate is nearly twice as long as the second, almost oviform, gradually attenuated towards the extremity, so that the rather thick needle-shaped terminal joint is not distinctly marked off. The labial *palpi* have similarly-formed terminal joints, but the apical one is more aciculate.

♀. Length, 2⅓ lines; breadth, nearly ⅔ line.

Capleston, Westland. This is an abundantly distinct species, which, with pleasure, I name after its discoverer, Mr. A. T. Cavell, who sent me a specimen.

Group—HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Saphydrus (Gen., p. 1014).

2443. **S. monticola,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, broad, moderately convex, glabrous, a little shining; fuscous, sides of thorax broadly sordid-testaceous, elytral margins and apical region of the same pale colour, legs red, antennæ yellowish, club fuscous and opaque, palpi fusco-testaceous.

Head closely and distinctly punctate, with a fine line extending from each antenna to the vertex; *eyes* convex. *Antennæ* short, third joint elongate and slender; sixth very short, strongly transverse, as dull as the club. *Thorax* much broader than it is long, its sides margined and feebly curved, scarcely at all narrowed in front, anterior and posterior angles rounded, the base and apex slightly bisinuate: its sculpture a little coarser than that of the head. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular, depressed. *Elytra* striate, the striæ become shallow behind, their whole surface punctured as closely as and rather more coarsely than the thorax.

Underside pale-brown, finely punctate and pubescent, as are also the femora.

The short, peculiarly-shaped thorax, and the obvious punctuation, differentiate this species.

Length, 2¼; breadth, 1⅜ lines.

Mount Pirongia. One example, found amongst leaf-mould gathered by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Obs.—From the same source, but shaken off trees, I have two specimens of *S. oblongus* (No. 150). They differ from the type in being nearly black, with red margins. Their posterior femora are not glabrous, being, however, only indistinctly punctured and pubescent. This precludes the separation of Dr. Sharp's four species into two distinct genera.

Rygmodus (Gen., p. 79).

2444. **R. alienus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, shining; head and thorax nearly black, elytra greenish-blue, sides of thorax broadly rufescent, legs nigro-piceous; palpi and antennæ

fuscous, the former with pale tips, club dull-black, densely pubescent.

Head minutely punctured, without raised margins, feebly emarginate in front; labrum fulvescent, widely incurved. *Antennæ* with joints 3–5 rather short and decreasing in length, sixth quite transverse; club large, its basal joint, on the inside, gradually expanded, its shape therefore almost quite triangular, the middle joint about as broad as it is long, the point of articulation near the outside instead of being in the centre, the terminal much smaller than the preceding one. *Thorax* much shorter than it is broad, its sides gradually narrowed and slightly curved towards the front, the anterior angles more rounded than the posterior, the surface minutely punctured. *Elytra* ample, suboblong, not attenuate (or but slightly) posteriorly; punctate-striate, the striæ near the base and suture more or less obsolete; interstices rather flat, minutely punctured. *Femora* short, not extending beyond the sides of the body; front tibiæ somewhat thickened towards the extremity, with only feebly-curved spurs; claws with basal lobes.

It may ultimately be expedient to separate this species from *Rygmodus*. In that case the genus must form a connecting-link between *Saphydrus* and *Rygmodus*.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Capleston, Westland. One example was kindly forwarded by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Tormus (Gen., p. 1018).

2445. **T. nitidus,** *n.s.* *Oval*, rather narrow, very convex, glabrous, shining; æneo-niger, legs red, tarsi paler, antennæ shining fulvescent, club fuscous and opaque.

Head relatively large, finely punctured, the forehead separated from the labrum by a transversal groove. *Thorax* transverse, with rounded angles; the surface with small, shallow, distant punctures. *Scutellum* small, smooth. *Elytra* obsoletely sculptured on the disc; along the sides, and on the posterior declivity, there are series of moderate punctures; the lateral series do not reach the base; those behind, nearest the suture, form striæ; all these series are straight. The posterior *femora* are finely punctured and pubescent.

This, no doubt, is closely allied to the typical species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Capleston. Another of Mr. Cavell's novelties.

Psephoboragus.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong-oval, moderately convex. *Pronotum* marginated, bisinuate, closely applied to the hind-body, and of equal width at the base. *Labrum* very short, barely visible in front of the feebly-emarginate epistome. *Eyes* moderately prominent. Maxillary *palpi* of moderate length, the two terminal joints slender and of about equal length, the preceding one clavate towards the extremity; the labial short, their two last articulations thick. *Antennæ* eight-jointed,

the basal joint twice the length of the second, 3–5 slender, the third elongate and thickened near the extremity, fourth and fifth short; club laxly articulated, the terminal joint larger than the seventh. *Mentum* large, transversely quadrate, emarginate in front. *Prosternum* medially convex, but not at all carinate, in front of the coxæ. *Mesosternum* ridged along the middle, its process abruptly raised to the level of the coxæ; these latter separated by a thin lamina. *Metasternum* with a slight triangular projection in front; its central portion obtusely elevated. Posterior *coxæ* distinctly, yet not widely, separated. *Abdomen* with five nearly equal segments, the sculpture minute and obsolete. *Epipleuræ* simple, becoming linear behind. *Femora* finely punctate and pubescent. *Tibiæ* finely spinose externally, the anterior with two curved apical spurs. *Tarsi* pubescent, the basal joint of the posterior nearly as long as the second. Claws small and slender.

The nearest ally is *Cyloma*. It has, however, a differently-formed mesosternal lamina, the prosternum less deeply emarginate in front, and more obvious sculpture and pubescence on its lower surface, &c.

2446. **P. signatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, convex, shining, sparsely clothed with minute, extremely indistinct, brassy hairs; piceo-fuscous, sides of head and thorax sordid-testaceous, elytra with many, mostly elongate, pallid or testaceous spots, most closely congregated near the base and apex; legs more or less testaceous, extremity of femora and the outside of the tibiæ fuscous; antennæ similarly variegated, club fuscous, opaque, with dense minute pubescence.

Head closely, distinctly, but not coarsely punctured. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the apex finely margined, and widely but not deeply sinuate near each side; front angles obtuse, the sides margined, gradually narrowed towards the front, the posterior angles nearly rectangular; its punctuation not quite so close as that of the head, but becoming a little coarser at the sides. *Scutellum* triangular, minutely punctured. *Elytra* punctate-striate behind and along the sides, towards the base the sculpture assumes the form of series of closely-placed, moderate-sized punctures; interstices rather flat, with minute punctures, but rather more convex and nearly smooth behind; the lateral margins are not explanate. *Tibiæ* stout, gradually expanded, finely spinose, the lower calcar of the posterior as long as the basal joint of the tarsus.

Underside pitchy-brown, the raised central portion of the metasternum more shining and less densely sculptured and pubescent than the sides; on each segment of the abdomen, near the side, there is a slight depression, with adjacent extremely minute greyish pubescence, giving a silky appearance there.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, near Maketu. Found on the ground amongst decaying leaves; four individuals.

Obs.—Three varieties occur.

Var. A. Head not so dark, distinctly bordered with testaceous. Elytra not distinctly spotted, the light colour forming suffused patches.

Var. B. Head testaceous at the sides; sides of thorax with suffused spots only. Elytra nearly all dark, the series of punctures with a tendency to unite by pairs at the base.

These forms may afterwards prove to be distinct species; at present I treat them as varieties only.

2447. **P. lineatus,** *n.s.* *Nitid*, fusco-testaceous, the middle of the thorax and a large portion of the elytra fuscous, legs concolorous sordid-testaceous or feebly reddened, antennæ and palpi testaceous, club infuscate.

Head rather short, epistome truncate; from each antenna an oblique line extends inwardly, meeting the opposite one on the vertex; the surface is closely and distinctly but finely punctured. *Thorax* not quite so closely, but more distinctly, punctured than the head. *Elytra* with series of closely-placed moderate punctures which become striæ behind and along the sides; near the middle of the base the serial punctures are hardly more obvious than those on the interstices.

Underside reddish-brown. The prosternum slightly raised or swollen on the middle; in front of this there is a slight angulation. The abdomen marked in nearly the same way as in the typical species.

This is rather more broadly oval than *P. signatus;* the eyes are not quite so prominent; the punctuation of the thorax, instead of being distinctly and rather abruptly coarser at the sides, becomes coarser gradually; the serial punctures on the elytra are not so well marked; and the mentum is more deeply emarginate.

Var. A. Body testaceous, middle of thorax smoky-brown, a large part of the head fuscous, elytra somewhat infuscate, and in front of the scutellum there is a round fovea.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Capleston. I have seen three specimens; these were sent at different times by Mr. Cavell.

Adolopus (Gen., p. 940).

2448. **A. convexus,** *n.s.* *Convex,* shining, pitchy-black; lateral margins and legs red; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ more or less rufo-testaceous, the club infuscate.

Head broad, minutely and indistinctly punctate. *Antennæ* short. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the sides rounded towards the front; the anterior angles much rounded, the posterior nearly rectangular; its surface very finely punctured, and with two distinct basal foveæ. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* finely and moderately closely punctured, the sides and apical portion with series of coarser punctures.

Rather larger and more convex than *A. altulus* (No. 158), the sides of the body nearly vertical, the elytral margins a little explanate at

the sides but not so behind, the tibiæ rather thick, the head large with about six rounded impressions.

The *mentum* is rather narrow. The posterior *femora* are minutely punctured and pubescent, and the *coxæ* are densely clothed. The raised central portion of the *metasternum* is more evidently punctured and clothed than is the case with *A. altulus*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Capleston. One individual, found by Mr. Cavell.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Falagria (Gen., p. 95).

2449. **F. subopaca,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slender, opaque, hind-body a little shining; pubescence slender, greyish, inconspicuous; body fuscous, the tarsi and the basal joint of the antennæ pale yellowish-brown, joints 4–7 nearly black, the three or four terminal joints yellowish, usually quite pallid.

Head suborbicular behind the forehead, densely and finely sculptured. *Eyes* small, not prominent. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, stout, distinctly pubescent, the hairs of the same colour as the joints from which they arise; second joint shorter than the first; third longer than the following one; 4–7 evidently longer than broad; 8–10 subquadrate; eleventh nearly twice the length of the tenth. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, a good deal, but very gradually, narrowed behind, so that the sides behind the middle seem nearly straight; it has a fine median groove from base to apex, and fine dense sculpture. *Elytra* shorter than the thorax, their shoulders oblique, the sides a little rounded, apex truncate; they are somewhat bronzed, with sculpture like that of the thorax. *Hind-body* elongate, the basal four segments about equal and strongly margined laterally, the first two slightly angulate in the middle, at the apex. *Legs* long and slender. *Scutellum* triangular, medially carinate.

The nearly opaque, closely-sculptured surface distinguishes this from *Falagria micans* (No. 176).

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range.

Obs.—A varietal form of *F. micans* occurs on Mount Cook. I have a specimen from Mr. H. Suter.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Conurus (Gen., p. 96).

2450. **C. brevicornis,** *n.s.* *Shining*, chestnut-red, elytra and abdomen slightly infuscate, legs pale-reddish, antennæ testaceous; clothed with short, depressed, yellow hairs, and with some long, erect, fuscous ones on the hind-body.

Head apparently smooth, its pubescence slender. *Antennæ*

short, finely pilose, joints 4–11 gradually but considerably dilated; the two basal joints cylindric, second shorter than the first; third longer than broad, its basal portion slender; fourth not longer than broad, narrowed towards the base; joints 5–10 strongly transverse, the ninth rather larger than the contiguous ones; eleventh not quite as broad as the tenth, almost rotundate. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, base truncate, the sides rounded towards the front, it is not distinctly punctured. *Elytra* transverse, apices obliquely truncate towards the suture, very finely sculptured. *Hind-body* attenuate, finely punctate. *Tibiæ* bent, the intermediate shorter and thicker than the posterior, sparingly hispid; tarsi rather short.

The short, incrassate antennæ are distinctive.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One.

2451. **C. niticollis,** *n.s.* *Shining,* fuscous; the head and thorax, the apex of the dorsal ventral segments, and the legs, chestnut-red; clothed with short yellow hairs, the sides and apical segment of the hind-body with coarse black hairs.

Head distantly and indistinctly punctate. *Antennæ* pubescent; second joint rather thicker, but shorter, than the third; fifth broader than the fourth, twice as long as it is broad; joints 6–10 subquadrate, each becoming a little shorter and broader, so that the tenth is transverse; eleventh conical. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, very finely and distantly punctured, more glossy than the rest of the surface. *Elytra* subquadrate, shorter than the thorax, apices nearly truncate; they are finely sculptured, and near the suture appear to be minutely asperate. *Hind-body* elongate, finely punctate. *Legs* elongate, the middle femora at the extremity, underneath, with a slender spiniform seta, tibiæ slightly bent; tarsi about the length of the tibiæ.

The hind-body, in the only specimen I have seen, shows the peculiarity of an angular lamina near one side of the second segment, and on the opposite side of the fourth there is a similar slightly-raised lamina.

This species may be placed near No. 182; it does not, however, bear much resemblance to it.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. One, sent by Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—No. 177. A variety of this species, having ash-coloured or fuscous pubescence, was forwarded by Mr. G. V. Hudson, and I at first thought it represented a distinct species. The pubescence is very easily removed. This specimen was marked by Mr. Hudson No. 122.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Xantholinus (Gen., p. 102).

2452. **X. cæcus,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* slender, depressed, sparsely clothed with very fine pale hairs; the head, thorax, antennæ, and

front tibiæ rufous, elytra and hind-body pale testaceo-fuscous, legs yellow.

Head oblong, gradually narrowed towards the front; with very few, moderately fine, mostly oblong punctures; forehead deeply bisinuate, with two oblique frontal grooves. *Mandibles* rather elongate, acute at the apices, the left one with a prominent tooth directed somewhat upwards. *Eyes* apparently absent. *Antennæ* with the basal joint almost as long as the following three, rather slender near the base; second and third nearly alike; fourth and fifth rather broader; 6–10 transverse; seventh and eighth distinctly broader than the contiguous ones; tenth narrower than the ninth; eleventh ovate, not large. *Thorax* longer than broad, with a short narrow neck in front, which is oblique towards the sides, these are only slightly narrowed towards the base, it is without distinct sculpture. *Elytra* quadrate, apices individually rounded, their sculpture shallow and ill-defined. *Hind-body* nearly smooth, with distinct lateral margins; it is sometimes quite membraneous. Posterior *femora* straight below, strongly arched above, so as to appear very broad, their tibiæ curved.

The New Zealand *Xantholinidæ* are provided with moderately large eyes, in this species these organs seem to be altogether wanting. It resembles No. 197 except in the important character indicated.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range and Waitakerei. One from each.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius.

(Gen., *Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coléoptères*, p. 84, vol. ii.)

2453. **Q. agathis,** *n.s. Elongate*, narrowed towards both extremities; head and thorax glossy cupreo-fuscous, elytra fuscous, abdomen violaceous, the legs and two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the other joints infuscate.

Head narrow, oviform; behind the eyes finely punctured, between them, in front, with a cluster of fine dots. *Eyes* oviform, occupying more than half of the side of the head. *Antennæ* long and slender, with blackish erect hairs, joints 3–11 opaque and densely pubescent. *Thorax* about as long as broad, considerably narrowed towards the front, the base rounded so that the hind angles are quite indistinct; on the disc, before the middle, there are two obvious setigerous punctures, there are two smaller ones near the apex, and several along the sides and base, all with long fuscous hairs. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* ample, oblong, incurved behind towards the suture; densely and finely punctured, and covered with conspicuous, depressed, yellowish-brown hairs. *Hind-body* elongate, closely and finely sculptured, clothed with slender cinereous pubescence, and bearing also numerous long, erect, fuscous hairs; terminal styles elongate.

Male. Front *tarsi* with moderately-expanded basal joints.

Very much like *Q. arctifrons* (No. 210), distinguishable from it by the cluster of fine punctures on the forehead.

Length, 2½–2¾ lines; breadth, quite ⅝ line.

Hunua Range. One found by Mr. G. Campbell Munro near Clevedon, the other by myself at Maketu.

Group—PÆDERIDÆ.

Hyperomma.

Nov. gen. (Fauvel).

Allied to *Lithocharis*. *Form* elongate and narrow. *Clypeus* very short, vertical, or inflexed, membraneous. *Labrum* very short and broad, with a narrow median notch extending almost to its base. *Mandibles* and *palpi* very long, the penultimate joint of these latter gradually, but considerably, dilated towards the extremity, the terminal joint conical. Head quadrate or oblong, not contracted in front of the eyes. The *peduncle* between the thorax and elytra is distinct. The *tarsi* are longer, and less dilated, than they are in *Phanophilus*.

2454. **H. dispersum,** *n.s. (Fauvel).* *Elongate*, very narrow, shining, red; antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; hind-body elongate, moderately thickly covered with slender yellowish hairs, head and thorax very sparsely pubescent.

Head slightly longer than broad, subquadrate, rounded behind, with a few distinct punctures, smooth along the middle. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, with yellowish pubescence, second joint rather shorter than the third, joints 8–10 broader than the preceding ones. *Mandibles* very long and slender, curved, a little thicker at the base, each with a small denticle there. *Thorax* hardly as wide as the head, evidently longer than broad, a little, but very gradually, narrowed towards the base; with two regular series of distinct punctures near the middle, some others, less serial, near the sides, and a few minute scattered ones. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* very short, hardly longer than broad, incurved behind, shoulders rounded; very irregularly sculptured, some of the punctures coarse, others quite fine, so that their surface is uneven or rugose. *Hind-body* more or less distinctly but finely punctured, darker than the elytra, strongly margined laterally, sixth segment narrow, with prominent styles. *Legs* long and stout, the tibiæ with short, erect, slender setæ. *Tarsi* rather coarsely pilose, the anterior with four basal joints expanded; the posterior slender, their first joint a little longer than the second.

Length, 3¾ lines; breadth, ½ line.

Howick. Two examples, one of which I sent to M. A. Fauvel, who was kind enough (about ten years ago) to give me the above name for it. I give a description so that the following species may be associated with it.

2455. **H. mandibulare,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* narrow, shining; the head, mandibles, and thorax red; elytra darker, infuscate-red; legs testaceous; labrum, antennæ, and palpi fulvescent; pubescence yellowish, most conspicuous on the hind-body.

Head with about six moderately large punctures on the frontal half, the other parts (except the smooth central portion) with numerous finer punctures. *Thorax* much longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base; there is a row of distinct punctures along each side of the middle, some irregular ones near the sides, and interposed between the larger punctures there are some minute dots. *Elytra* relatively small, but rather longer than broad, with rounded shoulders, their extremity incurved; their punctures are moderately large, rather shallow, and somewhat serial. *Hind-body* finely sculptured, the lateral margins of the fifth segment become quite narrow behind, styles moderate.

Smaller than *H. dispersum,* Fauvel, differently coloured; the *mandibles* with two basal denticles on each, and a large acute tooth between these and the middle; the *head,* instead of being widest behind, as it is in *H. dispersum,* is narrowed there, it is longer, the shape being oblong, and the sculpture differs; the apical spines of the posterior *tibiæ* are longer, and the *tarsi* are more elongate and slender; the basal joints of the front tarsi are simple and of nearly equal width.

♀. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. Unique.

2456. **H. duplicatum,** *n.s.* *Shining,* red; legs, antennæ, and palpi yellowish-red, tarsi yellow; pubescence greyish-yellow.

Resembles *H. mandibulare.* The *head* more oblong, scarcely at all narrowed behind, with minute punctures interposed between the larger ones. The *thorax* is slightly longer, not distinctly narrowed posteriorly, its front and hind angles (as is the case in the preceding two species) are rounded, it is attached to the head by a short but obvious neck, and the discoidal series of punctures are more or less duplicated. The last two *dorsal segments,* though rather darker, are nearly testaceous at the extremity; the fifth is acutely rounded at the apex, and the styles project beyond it at the sides. *Eyes* smaller.

Male. Anterior *tarsi* moderately dilated; the fifth segment, underneath, with a deep notch extending two-thirds of its length.

Female. Fifth segment subtruncate behind.

Length, 3–$3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One pair only. All the species occur on the ground, amongst fallen leaves, and are evidently very rare.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Coprostygnus (Gen., p. 1027, Part V.).

2457. **C. optandus,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* glabrous, glossy, pitchy-black; the palpi, tarsi, and basal joint of antennæ red; legs rufopiceous.

Head narrower than the thorax, its sides strongly elevated near the antennal insertion, distinctly punctured; clypeus and mandibles reddish, the former minutely punctate. *Antennæ* stout, elongate, the last five or six joints with more conspicuous yellowish pubescence than the others, the basal two nearly glabrous; third much longer than second, joints 3–11 with a distinct rim at the base. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, base truncate, apex slightly sinuate, widest before the middle, the sides a little narrowed, but nearly straight behind, posterior angles rectangular; its surface uneven, moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* as long at the sides as they are broad, the apices obliquely cut away towards the suture; on each elytron, near the middle, there is a large tubercular elevation; they are so sculptured as to appear punctate-striate, the interstices are elevated for the most part, but, behind, some of them are flattened and more distinctly punctured than they are near the base. *Abdomen* elongate, more or less finely punctured, the three basal segments with the lateral margins a good deal thickened behind, third with a transverse impression near the base, and two small, but distinct, tubercles near the apex; second segment similarly tuberculate; the penultimate with a sharply-raised, laterally-compressed elevation behind; sixth rufescent. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, with short, erect, slender, reddish setæ.

Female. Elytra and hind-body without tubercles, the former with the second, third, and fifth interstices rather broader than the others.

The male may be easily known by the armature of the elytra and abdomen.

♂. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Capleston, Westland. Mr. A. T. Cavell was kind enough to send me two; the female, however, had been decapitated.

Group—HOMALIDÆ.

Homalium (Gen., p. 115).

2458. **H. tenellum,** *n.s.* *Slender*, subparallel, slightly nitid; pubescence yellow, distinct, much shorter on the elytra; pale-castaneous, head and thorax slightly rufescent, the basal portion of the elytra infuscate, the apical yellowish; legs testaceous, the middle of the tibiæ more or less infuscate.

Head widest in line with the prominent eyes, between these there are two well-marked, rounded foveæ, its punctuation is distinct but not close. *Antennæ* with the basal joint quite as long as the following three taken together; second stout, oviform; 3–5 bead-like, third longer than broad, these three joints paler than the others; sixth rather larger than the fifth; 7–10 transverse; eleventh conical; the last six joints bear erect fuscous hairs. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, its sides nearly straight behind but well rounded towards the front, the posterior angles rectangular; there are two depressions behind the middle, and a small one at each side, it is distinctly but not closely punctured. *Elytra* quite oblong, the sutural region

depressed, their punctuation more or less serial. *Hind-body* rather larger than the elytra, finely sculptured.

Var.—Interocular foveæ small, sixth antennal joint nearly as broad as the seventh, the body more uniformly pale-brown.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tyrus (Gen., p. 121).

2459. **T. spinipes,** *n.s.* *Shining*, head, thorax, and abdomen rufo-piceous, elytra red, legs more or less infuscate, middle of femora almost piceous, antennæ pale-red, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head with rather small interocular foveæ, with pale hairs near its sides; the tubercles, in the male sex, rather small and flat, appearing to unite across the forehead, in the female with a broad, shallow interval between them, similar to what is usual in *Bryaxis*. *Eyes* prominent. *Palpi* (maxillary) short, the basal joints with short slender stalks, the terminal largest and rather broad. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, stout, longer than the head and thorax; basal articulation not twice the length of the second, both cylindric; third very slightly shorter than fourth, which is about the same length as the sixth or seventh; fifth slightly longer than the adjoining ones; eighth a little shorter than seventh; ninth and tenth rather longer than broad; eleventh largest. *Thorax* constricted in front, disc convex, near the base there is a curved impression which is deeper at the sides, the pubescence is like that of the head. *Elytra* narrowed near the shoulders, longer than they are broad; the sutural striæ broad and deep at the base, the intrahumeral impressions well marked; the hairs are slender, mostly erect, and yellowish. *Hind-body* convex, of moderate length, with yellowish pubescence. *Legs* elongate, tibiæ slightly bent, the posterior, however, are straight, and, on the inside, at about one-third of their length from the apex, are armed with a distinct spine.

Female. Antennæ with joints 3–6 about equal, the fifth slightly longer, seventh and eighth short, ninth and tenth not longer than broad.

The head is similar in shape to that of *T. mutandus*, but the tubercles and maxillary palpi are essentially different. From *T. armatus* it differs by the absence of the very prominent spines on the metasternum, and by the tibial spines being higher up, besides differences already pointed out in the descriptions.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Riccarton Bush, Christchurch. One of each sex, found by Mr. Suter.

Euglyptus.

Nov. gen.

Palpi short; second joint of the maxillary elongate, its long basal portion slender, the apical clavate; third short, not as thick

as the apex of the second; fourth stout, ovate, moderately long. *Head* not rostrate, rather short and vertical in front; antennal tubercles large, elevated, approximate. *Antennæ* 11-articulate. *Mesosternum* with the flattened lamina acutely prolonged between the middle coxæ. *Metasternum* large, convex. *Abdomen* composed of seven segments, 2–5 gradually diminish, seventh short, conical. *Tarsi* with a minute basal joint, the second longer and thicker than the third, with one claw. *Eyes* prominent and coarsely facetted.

Microtyrus is a cognate form. *Tyrus* may be readily separated by its double tarsal claws.

2460. **E. elegans,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately elongate, slightly convex, pubescent, red, shining; elytra, legs, and antennæ of a yellowish-red, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head, including the eyes, slightly broader than the thorax, narrowed behind, closely punctate; between the hind part of the tubercles there is a depression which does not extend as far as the eyes, the tubercles touch each other in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, widest just before the middle, where the sides are almost obtusely angulated, behind that point the sides are nearly straight and only slightly narrowed; the surface evidently punctured, with a broad dorsal groove which nearly reaches the apex, each side has a large elongate impression, these are not connected by any distinct basal depression. *Elytra* oblong, somewhat narrowed near the shoulders; they are seemingly impunctate, though not very smooth; the pubescence is yellow, decumbent, and short; near the apex, which is depressed, the hairs are dense; besides the well-marked sutural stria, there appear to be two broad shallow basal impressions on each elytron; the shoulders are raised. *Hind-body* shorter than the elytra, of the same width at the base, gradually narrowed, not much deflexed, pubescent, the first three segments broadly marginated, the basal one depressed at the base, the second with a median transverse depression in front. *Legs* long and slender.

Antennæ finely pubescent; basal joint cylindric, rather larger than the second; third smaller, narrow near its base; fourth slightly longer than it is broad; fifth larger than the contiguous ones, about equal to the third; 6–8 decrease, they are bead-like; ninth rather large, twice the size of the eighth, much narrowed apically; tenth broader than ninth, transverse; eleventh moderately large, acuminate, hardly as broad as the tenth, rather closely applied to it; these three terminal joints more conspicuously pilose than the others.

Underside: Head with longish yellow hairs, and a large fovea behind the middle. Prosternum and coxæ as in *Microtyrus punctatus*.

An easily-recognised species. No other in New Zealand has similarly-formed antennæ; the gap between the ninth and tenth joints is obvious, so that the last two seem to form a sort of

club. There are, apparently, only five dorsal segments to the hind-body.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One, probably a male.

Microtyrus.

Nov. gen.

Palpi short; second joint of the maxillary clavate at the extremity, its long basal portion very slender; third very short, thick; fourth largest, nearly securiform-ovate but with the apex acuminate, it has a very short basal stalk. *Antennæ* 11-articulate. Antennal *tubercles* of only moderate size, with a distinct but rather narrow channel between them. *Eyes* large and prominent, equally so underneath. *Prosternum* subcarinate along the middle; its flanks marked off by a slightly-raised line; this is oblique in front, but curvate behind, forming an angle near the coxæ. Anterior *coxæ* large, exserted, cylindrical, and contiguous; the intermediate slightly separated. *Mesosternum* with a raised lamina on the middle, its surface flat, both extremities pointed. *Metasternum* very large, simply convex. Posterior *coxæ* only moderately separated, the trochanters prominent. *Abdomen* short, barely as long as the metasternum, greatly curvedly narrowed apically, composed of six segments, the fifth with the hind suture incurved, the others with straight sutures, segments 2–5 gradually diminish. *Legs* long and slender; *tarsi* with a small basal joint, the next two joints elongate; there is but one claw. *Hind-body* with five visible dorsal segments, the basal three only feebly marginated.

The genus should be placed near *Tyrus*, from which it differs by the structure of the maxillary palpi, by the short and nearly perpendicular front of the head, by the large metasternum, short abdomen, &c.

2461. **M. punctatus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, narrowed anteriorly, pubescent, shining, sanguineous; the legs, antennæ, and elytra rufo-fulvous; palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head, including the eyes, as broad as the thorax, evidently punctate, without distinct foveæ; when examined from the side a shallow continuous central groove may be seen; the pubescence is yellow and rather short. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the middle, more narrowed in front than it is behind, punctate; the broad dorsal furrow extends almost from base to apex, at each side, behind, there is a large elongate fovea, and near the base there is a transverse impression; it bears some slender hairs. *Elytra* large, oblong, narrowed near the shoulders, indistinctly punctate; clothed with bright-yellow hairs, some of these are very short; the sutural striæ are well marked and quite foveiform at the base, the intra-humeral impressions are broad but not very elongate; they are separated from the shoulders by plicæ. *Hind-body*, as looked at from above, hardly more than half the length of the wing-cases, scarcely as broad at the base as these are behind, very much

rounded and narrowed towards the extremity; its three basal segments nearly equal.

Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; first joint red, cylindric, one-third longer than second; joints 3–8 slender, nearly bead-like, third, however, longer than broad, fifth slightly larger than the contiguous ones; ninth bead-like, more than twice the size of the eighth, scarcely longer than it is broad; tenth rather broader than long, larger than the ninth; eleventh large, very much acuminate.

Underside shining, reddish, pubescent; the head with elongate slender yellow hairs; on the sides of the prosternum the hairs are short and dense.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Four examples, without noticeable sexual disparities.

Pselaphus (Gen., p. 122).

2462. **P. cavelli,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed anteriorly, moderately convex, pubescent, shining, chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head subovate, indistinctly punctate, with fine golden hairs; the interantennal channel prolonged to behind the eyes, deep and wide behind, subtriangular; vertex convex, narrowed posteriorly so as to form a sort of broad neck, which is longitudinally grooved. *Eyes* prominent, with coarse facets. *Antennæ* red, elongate, the basal two joints cylindric, the second the shorter; 3–8 longer than broad, nearly similar, the third and eighth rather stouter than the others; ninth and tenth larger than the eighth; eleventh largest, acuminate. *Palpi* (maxillary) elongate, second joint a little thickened at the base, quite clavate at the apex; third short; fourth as long as the other three conjointly, incrassate at the base, slender beyond it, its club about one-fourth of the entire length. *Thorax* longer than broad, much narrowed behind and in front, smooth, with indistinct greyish hairs. *Elytra* much longer than the thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders; each elytron with a sutural stria, which becomes fovea-like at the base; apices feebly sinuate, they bear short, depressed, brassy hairs, disposed in series. *Hind-body* broader than the elytra, its basal segment large, slightly convex, fringed at the base, clothed elsewhere with short, depressed, yellow hairs; remaining segments deflexed. *Legs* long, the femora slender at the base, quite clavate near the middle; the tibiæ a little bent, dilated and densely pubescent near the extremity.

Underside rufescent, the front of the anterior coxæ, the sides of the mesosternum, and a broad transverse space at the base of the abdomen, covered with greyish, spongy pubescence; the mesosternum subcarinate along the centre; the metasternum broadly convex.

Much more slender than *P. meliusculus*, with an obvious neck, &c. *P. citimus*, the only other near ally, is at once differentiated by its simple thighs.

Length, 1; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Capleston. Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. A. T. Cavell, to whom I am indebted for many interesting beetles.

2463. **P. sulcicollis,** *n.s.* *Slender*, elongate, narrowed anteriorly, shining, nearly glabrous, chestnut-red, legs red, the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi somewhat fulvescent.

Head elongate, the anterior half almost abruptly narrower than the posterior, distinctly, but finely and closely, sculptured; the tubercles are somewhat flattened backwards, and the intervening channel, when viewed sideways, does not appear to extend beyond them; behind that point there are two foveæ which seem to extend forwards along the outside of the tubercles; the hinder portion is more convex, with a groove along the middle. *Eyes* seemingly obsolete; what I take to represent them are only smooth dark specks, situated at the sides and front of the broader part of the head. Maxillary *palpi* slender and elongate, the second joint thickened apically, the terminal basally, but in a less degree, the club one-fourth of the length. *Antennæ* moderate, the basal joint nearly half the length of all the others taken together; second nearly as stout, about one-fourth the length of the first; fifth and sixth slightly longer than the contiguous ones; ninth and tenth rather small, about as long as they are broad, not one-third wider than the eighth; eleventh large, acuminate, with greyish pubescence. *Thorax* longer than it is broad, narrowed before and behind, the middle very finely sculptured, with a longitudinal groove extending nearly its whole length; the base is apparently truncate, with a transverse depressed space between it and the wing-cases. *Elytra* very much narrowed towards the shoulders; their basal half concave, deeply hollowed in front, the sides, though not really on a higher plane than the hinder portion, appear sharply elevated; the sutural striæ are fine, and the pubescence is very minute. *Hind-body* large, with minute scattered hairs; across the base, however, the pubescence is dense and spongy. *Legs* long, simple; tarsi moderately thick.

Metasternum broadly impressed between the distant coxæ; behind these there is a dense mass of yellowish pubescence.

This is, I think, a very curious species. The remarkably long basal joint of the antennæ, and the sulcate thorax, will enable it to be identified.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Picked out of leaf-mould collected by Mr. A. T. Urquhart; one example only.

Bryaxis (Gen., p. 124).

2464. **B. conspicua,** *n.s.* *Shining*, nearly glabrous, pitchy-red, elytra chestnut-red, legs paler, tarsi yellowish.

Head with two interocular foveæ, the forehead uneven and depressed. *Thorax* rather longer than it is broad, widest near the middle, somewhat compressed laterally behind but not distinctly foveate, the base finely margined. *Elytra* longer than broad, slightly narrowed near the shoulders, the sutural striæ fine. *Hind-*

body rather short, deflexed, its pubescence inconspicuous. *Legs* of moderate length, the posterior tibiæ a little bent, and arcuate near the extremity.

Antennæ 10-articulate, the two terminal sculptured, and bearing short but very evident yellow hairs; basal joint stout, longer than the second; joints 3–6 gradually yet only slightly thickened, the fifth slightly broader than the others, but not appreciably longer; seventh and eighth transverse, the eighth very short; ninth very large, its base truncate, the outside gradually dilated so that its extremity forms an obtuse angle, the apex oblique, twice as wide as the base, on the inner and lower surface there is a hook-like appendage; tenth about twice as long as it is broad, its inner face in line with that of the ninth, on the outside towards the base it is somewhat narrowed, so that an elongate gap exists at that side between the two last joints.

Prosternum incurved and somewhat concave in front; the *metasternum* broadly depressed along the middle; the basal *segment* with two obtuse distinct tubercles behind, the apical segment impressed or flattened, the intermediate ones short; the front *coxæ* with small spines.

♂. Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. Ten males.

Obs.—Female. *Antennæ* with the fifth joint rather larger than the contiguous ones, but little longer than broad; ninth twice the bulk of the eighth; tenth nearly twice as large as the ninth; eleventh largest; the three terminal joints more obviously pubescent than the preceding ones. I believe this form to be the female, but I am not quite sure.

2465. **B. costata,** *n.s.* *Nitid,* piceo-rufous, elytra red, legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellow, the surface nearly nude.

Head nearly plane in front, with two small interocular foveæ. *Thorax* widest near the middle, its sides flattened behind. *Elytra* longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, with distinct sutural striæ. *Hind-body* with fine greyish hairs.

Male. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, basal joint rather longer and thicker than the second; third and fourth equal, small, moniliform; fifth and sixth distinctly larger; seventh quite transverse; eighth still more so, very short; ninth twice as broad as it is long, its base curved towards its acute outer extremity (apex), the front slightly incurved; tenth also large, its point of articulation, near one side, consists of a slender stalk; these two enlarged joints are sculptured and hairy, they extend laterally, and can be nearly closed together like shears.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Anterior *coxæ* with spines. *Metasternum* moderately broadly depressed. *Abdomen,* basal segment, with two obvious costæ extending from the base to the apex, convergent in front, these represent the usual tubercles; the last segment flattened, and with a small depression, the others short.

Female. Colour darker. *Antennæ* with the second joint nearly as large as the first; third and fourth small; fifth larger than the contiguous ones; eighth and ninth transverse, the latter the larger; tenth twice as large as ninth, also transverse; eleventh largest. *Underside* simple, metasternum convex.

Differs from *B. conspicua* in having smaller and less prominent eyes, stouter legs, differently-formed antennæ, &c. The abdominal costæ are distinctive. No. 1347 is also closely allied; it has the ninth and tenth antennal joints more transversal, and not exactly of the same shape.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Riccarton Bush, Christchurch. Five specimens were placed at my disposal by Mr. Suter. This and *Tyrus spinipes* are the only species of *Pselaphidæ* as yet found in Canterbury east of the mountains.

232. **B. platyarthra.** *Body* nearly glabrous, shining, dark-red, the legs, elytra, and antennæ paler, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head depressed between the antennal tubercles, the foveæ of the vertex small or indistinct. *Thorax* but little longer than broad, widest at the middle, the sides behind flattened, but not obviously foveate. *Elytra* large, slightly narrowed near the shoulders, with fine sutural striæ. *Abdomen* short, deflexed, with fine greyish pubescence.

Male. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, the basal joint longer and thicker than the second; third longer than the small fourth joint; fifth rather longer than sixth; seventh and eighth small, subquadrate; ninth very large, much prolonged outwardly, this external portion not more than half the length of the other, on the inner face it is deeply notched, and has also a cavity at that point, there is an indistinct suture between the basal portion and the transversely-enlarged part, showing that the almost complete anchylosis of the ninth and tenth joints has taken place; tenth joint short, subconical, one-half the width of the preceding one; these large terminal joints are asperate, and bear obvious yellow hairs.

Anterior *coxæ* distinctly spined; *metasternum* slightly impressed; basal segment of the *abdomen* large, with two small tubercles, the last segment simple, the others short.

Distinguishable by the structure of the ninth joint of the antennæ.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Tairua, two males; Hunua Range, one. The name *B. clavata* having been used before, I now rename and redescribe the species No. 232.

236. **B. mundulus.** *Shining* rufescent, the head and thorax usually darker than the elytra, tarsi yellow; nearly nude.

Head with indistinct interocular foveæ. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, widest just before the middle. *Elytra* large, slightly narrowed near the base, the sutural striæ distinct but fine. *Hind-*

body short, deflexed, with some fine pallid hairs. *Tibiæ* a little bent.

Male. *Antennæ* ten-jointed; basal joint larger than second; third and fourth small and nearly equal; fifth broader than the contiguous ones, and longer than the small sixth joint; seventh transverse; eighth very short, slightly broader than the seventh; ninth and tenth very large, distinctly pubescent and minutely roughened, of about equal breadth, both oblong, the ninth rather shorter than the tenth, slightly curvedly narrowed towards its base.

Metasternum broadly depressed; basal segment of the *abdomen* with two distinct, but not acute, tubercles, the terminal segment broadly impressed.

Female. Antennæ, joints 8–10 transverse, tenth larger than ninth; eleventh large, oblong-oval.

Tairua, and the Hunua Range. Twelve males, one female.

♂. Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

The name *B. mundus* being preoccupied by a Japanese species, the above description and name are substituted.

243. **B. fulvitarsis.** *Shining*, rufescent, elytra pale-red, but not as pale as the legs, tarsi fulvous; surface nearly glabrous.

Head with two interocular foveæ, depressed and uneven in front. *Thorax* nearly as broad as it is long, widest near the middle, impressed at each side behind. *Elytra* with fine distinct sutural striæ. *Abdomen* short, with pale pubescence.

Male. *Antennæ* ten-jointed; first joint larger than second; fourth small, bead-like, shorter than third; fifth distinctly longer than the preceding two, one-half longer than it is broad; sixth and seventh evidently broader than the fifth, transverse; eighth very short and transverse; ninth joint very large, oblong, with a fovea-like cavity near one side underneath; tenth subcordate, only about half the size of the ninth.

Coxæ (anterior) with minute slender spines; *metasternum* only moderately, or feebly, impressed; basal segment of the *abdomen* with two minute obtuse tubercles near the apex, the apical segment flattened.

This is certainly closely allied to *B. impar*, but it is nevertheless distinct.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Tairua, and Hunua Range. The female is similar to that of No. 239. I redescribe this species, as its original name (*B. sanguinea*) had been applied previously.

Sagola (Gen., p. 134).

2466. **S. macronyx,** *n.s.* *Shining*, red, elytra and legs reddish-yellow, pubescence yellow.

Head moderately narrowed in front of the prominent eyes, rounded behind; interantennal groove deep, extending to beyond the back part of the eyes, there are two small foveæ near the hind

margin; antennal tubercles prominent, nearly contiguous. *Thorax* cordate, with a large impression behind the middle, a small fovea near each basal angle, and a large depression at each side. *Elytra* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, apices subtruncate; with well-marked sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions. *Hind-body* as long as elytra, with conspicuous hairs, its first exposed segment covered with minute yellowish scales or setæ, the third rather longer and broader.

Antennæ with slender erect hairs; first joint twice the length of the second; third very small; 4–7 nearly alike, each narrowed towards the apex; eighth strongly transverse, distinctly broader than the preceding or following joints; eleventh rather small.

Legs robust; anterior *femora* very thick, broadly impressed in front, finely fringed underneath; the *tibiæ* very strongly curved, the basal half slender, the other half about twice as broad, almost abruptly thickened, so that they appear bent near the middle on the inside. Intermediate tibiæ moderately slender, slightly arched externally, ciliate near the extremity. Posterior femora as thick near the end as they are at the middle; the tibiæ nearly straight inwardly, but very much dilated and arcuate medially on the outside, impressed near the extremity; *tarsi* a good deal thickened towards the apex, and provided with enormous claws, as large as the tarsi themselves, they are of unequal thickness, the front ones the stouter.

Underside pubescent. The *head*, from the mentum to near the back, deeply hollowed along the middle, the cavity with sharp edges, its apex incurved; there is another cavity near each side, the intervals are pubescent. *Metasternum* convex. Third ventral *segment* impressed behind, the fourth with a narrow depression along the middle.

There is only one species like this, *S. notabilis*. When the two are placed side by side it will be seen that *Sagola macronyx* has a narrower head; the basal joint of the antennæ is longer, and the eighth is obviously broader; the palpi are more slender; the front thighs are broader near the extremity; and the form of the anterior tibiæ is different, those of *S. notabilis* being of nearly equal thickness throughout, and not in the least angulate or bent above the middle.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. I have been unable to find more than one of this wonderful little creature.

2467. **S. mimica**, *n.s.* *Nitid*, red; elytra, legs, and palpi fulvous; pubescence slender, yellow, but intermingled with long erect hairs, most conspicuous on the hind-body.

Head nearly the width of the thorax, its hind angles moderately prominent, but not directed backwards; frontal groove narrow, not extending further back than the middle of the eyes, there are two foveæ behind. *Antennæ* distinctly pilose; their basal joint equals the following three (conjointly) in length; second oblong-oval; third

small, but longer than it is broad; 4–6 subequal, each longer than broad; 7–10 become shorter, and rather broader. *Thorax* cordate, with a large impression behind the middle, two small foveæ near the base, and a large impression at each side, behind the middle, within this lateral impression there is a small fovea, near the angle. *Elytra* oblong, their posterior angles rounded; the sutural striæ are well marked, the intrahumeral impressions appear more or less interrupted. *Hind-body* not larger than the elytra, slightly infuscate, its first visible segment finely sculptured, with minute scales near the base, the extremity with short hairs as well as the ordinary pubescence; second and third segments equal. *Legs* simple.

Underside of head with a transverse depression behind the mentum. Anterior *trochanters* acutely prominent. Fifth ventral *segment* with two minute tubercles.

This comes near *S. major*. After a careful comparison with its nearest allies, Nos. 1157, 1573, 1576, and 1875, I find it is distinct.

♂. Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, ⅜ line.

Hunua Range, Clevedon. One example, from Mr. Munro.

Obs.—I possess about a dozen specimens which cannot be referred to described species; but, as they appear to be females, and as they do not exhibit well-marked differentiating characters, I leave them without specific names for the present. The genus will ultimately comprise a great many species, and, as they are already very difficult to distinguish from one another in many cases, I hope next winter to draw up a table, or key, that will facilitate their discrimination. On attempting this work during the present season I found that more examples of the male sex were needed: some of these I expect to find during the year.

2468. **S. robusta,** *n.s.* *Robust*, shining, red; elytra, legs, and palpi fulvous.

Head large, nearly the same width as the thorax, just a little narrowed behind the eyes; sparingly clothed above with slender, decumbent, yellow hairs, those on the genæ more conspicuous; the distinct frontal channel is expanded behind the tubercles but becomes linear on the vertex, on the back part there are two broad impressions; the tubercles are flat, and approximate in front. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, widest before the middle, very much contracted posteriorly, the base only half the breadth of the middle; there is a fovea on the middle, near the base, a smaller one near each hind angle, and a longitudinal lateral impression which causes the side, near the middle, to appear swollen; its pubescence is like that of the head, but there are coarser hairs on the sides. *Elytra* broader than long, wider than the thorax, considerably narrowed towards the base, apices subtruncate; they are obsoletely punctured, the sutural striæ are broad and deep, the intrahumeral impressions are rather short, deep, and entire, there are no distinct plicæ, and they appear as if transversely depressed before the middle; the pubescence is rather coarser and longer than that

on the thorax. *Hind-body* longer and broader than the wing-cases, the golden hairs most conspicuous on the third segment. *Legs* robust; the intermediate *femora* are distinctly notched, and broadly grooved below, the grooves have sharp edges, the others are less evidently notched and grooved; front *tibiæ* with bright fulvous pubescence near the extremity, the posterior rather more strongly arched, and thicker, than the middle pair; *tarsi* pubescent, the two basal joints short, conjointly only half the length of the third, claws moderately large.

Underside: Abdomen with six segments, the three basal equally large, convex, with conspicuous fulvous hairs; fourth and fifth flatter, their pubescence finer, fifth much incurved behind; sixth short and broad.

Antennæ with outstanding pubescence, red, first joint nearly the length of the next four taken together, cylindric; 2–4 rather longer than broad, third evidently smaller; 5–8 about as long as broad, bead-like; ninth and tenth transverse, but hardly broader than the preceding one; eleventh ovate, with a distinct false apical joint.

Palpi (maxillary) with large terminal joints, the apical appendage aciculate, as in the genus *Bembidium*.

A large and beautiful species, nearly allied to *S. pulcher*. It has a broader head, not perceptibly rounded and narrowed behind, the eyes are not quite as large as in that species, and are placed further forward.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Hunua Range, near Drury. One male, taken off the underside of an old log.

2469. **S. laminata,** *n.s.* *Shining*, red; elytra, legs, and antennæ fulvous; tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence yellow, elongate and slender for the most part, but near the sides and on the hind-body the hairs are coarser and more erect.

Head as broad as the thorax, the genæ short and nearly straight, posterior angles obtuse, the back part not curvedly narrowed; it is indistinctly punctured, the channel between the slightly-elevated tubercles is narrow, it is expanded behind but does not extend as far as the back of the eyes, the two foveæ on the hind part are sulciform. *Thorax* cordate, behind the middle there is a large foveiform impression, there are two small foveæ near the base, the lateral impression extends from the middle to the basal angle. *Elytra* about one-fourth longer than broad, a little narrowed before the middle, base slightly sinuate, so that the sutural region is a little, obtusely, prominent; the sutural striæ are broad and deep, and punctiform at the base, the intrahumeral impressions are deep, and usually consist of a basal, fovea-like, and a longer posterior depression; punctuation indistinct. *Hind-body* about the same size as the elytra, the basal segment very short, 2–4 each slightly longer than the preceding one, second much depressed at the base and with minute brassy scales across the middle. In some cases the short basal segment is retracted so that there appear to be five segments only.

Antennæ pubescent, basal joint nearly the length of the next three; second only slightly longer than broad, rounded; third small; 4–6 longer than broad; seventh and eighth subquadrate; ninth and tenth rather broader than long; eleventh conical, with a short false terminal joint.

Underside shining, pale chestnut-red; pubescence slender, elongate, and depressed, much longer and paler on the apical ventral segment. *Abdomen* with the basal segment apparently depressed, from the middle of the hind margin a slender spiniform process extends towards the coxæ; the three following are nearly equal; fifth large, its apical portion much narrowed, without any visible suture between it and the broad basal portion, so that only five segments can be seen. The *head*, behind the mentum, has a sort of lamina; this is gradually raised backwards, and is fringed with conspicuous golden pubescence. The hind *coxæ* have sharp inner edges.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Five examples. The lamina on the underside of the head will lead to its identification.

2470. **S. immota,** *n.s. Rufous;* elytra, legs, and antennæ fulvescent; palpi and tarsi yellowish.

This species is very much like *S. laminata*. The *head* is smaller and narrower; the frontal channel extends a little further back, and the tubercles are more approximate. The *elytra* are shorter, subquadrate. The fourth and fifth joints of the *antennæ* are longer than broad; joints 6–8 are narrowed apically.

Underside reddish, abdomen paler, coxæ rather dark. The *head*, between the mentum and the back part, has a distinct transverse depression, the yellow decumbent hairs are directed outwards, there is no fringe.

In one example the fifth ventral segment is somewhat produced in the middle, and the sixth is apparently concave but covered with pubescence. This may be the male.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu. Six individuals. During nearly twenty years of careful search for species of *Sagola*, I have not met with more than one or two specimens of a species until lately.

2471. **S. flavipes,** *n.s. Shining;* head, thorax, and antennæ pale-red; elytra and legs yellow; pubescence yellow; elongate and slender, coarser and longer on the wing-cases and hind-body.

Head large, as broad as the thorax, its sides, behind the eyes, regularly rounded; it is rather flat on the middle, the central groove is broad and deep and extends almost to the extreme base, there are no foveæ; the tubercles are raised and almost connate in front. *Thorax* cordate; it has two small basal foveæ, a central one further forward not as large as usual, and a large one at each side. *Elytra* quadrate, a good deal narrowed towards the shoulders; the sutural and intrahumeral impressions are entire, well marked, and not foveiform at the base; their surface is more or less punctate or

rugose. *Hind-body* as broad as the wing-cases, longer, with subequal segments, without short hairs or minute scales. *Legs* stout, the anterior *femora* with a deep semicircular excision near the base, the notch with fine spiniform angles; the intermediate *tibiæ* distinctly, but not strongly, bent near the extremity, with conspicuous pubescence there, the posterior more slender, less bent, arched externally.

Antennæ stout, first joint elongate, red, third small, the others do not differ materially, they are gradually thickened. Palpi with thick terminal joints.

Underside: Head with a very large, pubescent, transverse depression behind, the middle of this, in front, is apparently acutely produced and minutely ciliate, the space behind the mentum is flattened, the sides are a little convex and smooth, the pubescence being near the outside.

♂. Length, nearly 1⅛ lines; breadth, ⅜ line.

Maketu. Allied to *S. sulcator*.

2472. **S. elongata,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, rather narrow; pubescence yellow, elongate, coarser behind; dark-red; elytra, legs, and antennæ pale-red, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, the sides behind the eyes nearly straight, posterior angles rounded; the frontal channel barely reaches as far as the back of the eyes, there are two elongate impressions behind, it is not distinctly punctured; there is a short, broad, smooth neck; the tubercles are rather flat and are separated by a fine groove. *Thorax* cordate, with the common foveæ, the lateral not very large. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, narrowed before the middle; the sutural striæ and basal impressions are well marked, entire, and not punctiform at the base. *Hind-body* as broad as the elytra, much longer, with four marginated, horizontal segments, the second and third are somewhat piceous near the apex, the basal one is flat, its sides and apex are covered with minute, brassy scale-like setæ, on the middle the scales are indistinct, the second is shorter than the third, the fourth longer than the fifth, fifth and sixth paler, much narrowed behind, sixth very narrow. Posterior *tibiæ*, near the outer extremity, slightly narrowed, with fine bright pubescence there.

Antennæ with joints 2–4 rather longer than broad, 5–7 bead-like 8–10 transversely quadrate, broader than the others.

Underside: Head with a transverse flattened space behind the mentum, the broad basal portion on a higher plane. *Abdomen* with six elongate segments, the basal, in the middle, with an acutely projecting process in front.

The narrow elongate form, distinct neck, and long hind-body are distinguishing characters.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

Karaka, near Drury. One, of uncertain sex, found amongst decaying leaves of *Phormium tenax*.

2473. **S. gracilis,** *n.s.* *Slender*, very elongate and narrow, shining, pale chestnut-red, legs and antennæ obscure-yellow, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence pale-yellow, mostly slender and decumbent.

Head quite the width of the thorax, evidently longer than it is broad, widest near the obtuse basal angles, gradually narrowed anteriorly; it has two small foveæ behind, and a short frontal channel. *Eyes* very small, flat, situated at the lower part of the sides. *Thorax* nearly twice as long as it is broad, not cordate, widest near the middle (but not conspicuously so), more gradually narrowed behind than in front; on the middle, near the base, there is a transversal impression, there is a small fovea at each side, and a minute one near each hind angle; between its base and the elytra there is a sort of neck which is densely and minutely sculptured. *Elytra* quadrate, and, therefore, comparatively small; the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions entire and well marked. *Hind-body* twice as long as the elytra, quite as broad, nearly horizontal throughout, with a few erect hairs, the three basal segments marginated, the third rather broad and much longer than the second, which, again, is larger than the first, fourth large, obliquely narrowed, the fifth narrow, retractile, and but little exposed. The *legs* are long but not slender; the front and middle tarsi are short and thicker near the extremity than they are at the base. The *palpi* are short and thick.

Antennæ shorter than the head and thorax, gradually, but distinctly, dilated towards the extremity; they are inserted below and quite in front of the tubercles, and, consequently, more approximate than in *Sagola;* first joint cylindric, twice as long as the second, which is rotundate; third small; 3–6 more or less moniliform, each slightly shorter and broader than the preceding one; 7–8 nearly equal; ninth and tenth very short and transverse; eleventh transverse, broader than tenth, with a small false apical joint marked off by a fringe of fine pubescence.

Underside: Abdomen composed of six segments, the third nearly twice the length of the fourth or fifth, the suture between these two curved and indistinct, sixth conical, half the width of the fifth. Posterior *coxæ* prominent, contiguous near the front.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, picked out of leaf-mould brought by Mr. A. T. Urquhart. This species, I have no doubt, represents a new genus intermediate between *Sagola* and *Exeirarthra*.

Exeirarthra (Gen., p. 1054, Part V.).

2474. **E. pallida,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, shining, pale reddish-yellow, the legs and palpi still paler; pubescence elongate, decumbent, yellow, mostly slender.

Head small, narrower than the thorax, the genæ not contracted posteriorly, with obtuse hind angles; it has two well-marked, not widely distant, interocular foveæ, the frontal channel is short, and the surface, apparently, is finely punctured; *tubercles* con-

tiguous; *eyes* large and prominent. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, widest near the middle, oviform; there are three small foveæ near the base united by a linear impression, and a foveiform depression at each side behind the middle. *Elytra* much longer than broad, slightly narrowed before the middle, indistinctly punctate; the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions well developed, these later interrupted. *Hind-body* quite the width of the wing-cases, the four basal segments nearly horizontal, the fourth less obviously marginated than the others; third longer than second; first shorter, with minute sculpture or scales, along the extremity the hairs are rather long; fifth obliquely contracted, not prolonged.

Antennæ longer than the head and thorax, rather slender; first joint large, thicker near the base than at the apex; joints 2–6 become a little shorter and slightly broader, each longer than broad, the third small; seventh and eighth rather longer than broad, narrowed towards the base; ninth and tenth similar to the preceding two in shape but shorter and broader, not transverse; eleventh larger than tenth, with a false apical joint.

Tarsi, anterior, with a broad, lobate second joint.

Underside: Penultimate ventral segment medially emarginate.

Like the typical species (No. 1885). The coloration and antennal structure different, elytra longer, the hind tarsi rather longer and more slender.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One individual only.

Euplectus (Gen., p. 139).

2475. **E. lævifrons,** *n.s.* *Rufescent*, shining, elytra not so dark, legs and antennæ red, tarsi and palpi fulvous; moderately thickly covered with yellowish pubescence, the hairs on the thorax very slender but not very short, those on the elytra and abdomen conspicuous and mingled with longer erect ones.

Head subovate, narrowed behind, not distinctly punctate; antennal tubercles large, much elevated, somewhat laterally compressed, widely separated; the two large foveæ on the vertex extend beyond the back part of the eyes, they are prolonged forwards and converge, the frontal depression is broad and polished; the vertex is convex, with a small angular impression behind. *Eyes* coarsely facetted and prominent. *Thorax* rather broader than it is long, cordiform; at each side, behind the widest part, there is a large fovea, there is another on the middle near the base, all three are united by a curved impression, the median furrow is rather fine and does not reach the front. *Elytra* oblong, somewhat narrowed near the shoulders; their sutural striæ well marked and foveiform at the base, there is another elongate broad impression on each elytron, which is marked off from the shoulder by a distinct plica. *Abdomen* slightly narrower, sometimes longer, than the elytra; the first segment with a large transverse depression at the middle of the base. *Legs* stout.

Antennæ pubescent, the first joint evidently larger than the

second; third rather shorter and narrower; joints 4–8 bead-like, the fifth a little larger than the others; ninth rather larger than the eighth; tenth transverse, larger than the ninth; eleventh large, quite acuminate.

Underside: Basal segment of the abdomen densely fringed behind, in front with a triangular projection between the coxæ; second with a broad triangular elevation on the middle; fifth short in the middle, subcarinate behind, so that the sixth seems flattened or depressed behind the carina.

Fem. *Abdomen*, segments 2–5 about equal.

The remarkable antennal tubercles, and the broad polished frontal depression, distinguish this from all the other *Euplectinii*. I do not, however, deem it necessary to make a new genus for it at present.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three examples.

2476. **E. spinifer,** *n.s.* *Shining*, red, elytra and legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellowish; moderately densely clothed with short yellow hairs.

This species somewhat resembles *E. lævifrons*, but the antennal tubercles are thicker, flatter, and more convergent in front. The *thorax* has an almost uninterrupted median groove, the large fovea at each side has a broad channel proceeding from it towards the front, and there is a depression near the base which connects the lateral and median foveæ.

Male. Intermediate *femora* much incrassate, the *tibiæ* of the same pair with a spiniform angulation on the inside near the apex. *Abdomen:* Basal segment short, covered by the femora; second irregularly curved and densely ciliate behind, angularly prominent at the apex, in the middle; fourth of similar form, but, like the third, depressed in the middle; fifth in the middle, at its base, with a curvate depression, but with a straight median margin behind; sixth large, somewhat flattened, with a transverse impression at the base.

No. 255 is another near ally, but its antennæ are thinner, the legs of *E. spinifer* are more robust, the middle tibiæ, and tarsi, are decidedly thicker and more curved externally, and the inner apical angle is more spiniform.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range.

2477. **E. munroi,** *n.s.* *Body* only moderately shining; its pubescence distinct, yellow, and decumbent; infuscate-red, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head broad, subquadrate, indistinctly punctate; antennal tubercles rather broad and flat, piceous, uneven or punctate; the foveæ on the vertex are large, and the frontal space is flattened. The *eyes* are small. *Thorax* as in No. 255, but the lateral foveæ are prolonged forwards for a short distance only. *Elytra* not longer

than broad, the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions are broad but shallow, and the interstices are not raised so as to form plicæ. *Legs* moderately stout, tibiæ slightly curved outwardly. *Antennæ* rather short, fifth joint a little larger than the contiguous ones, sixth and eighth about equal and bead-like, ninth and tenth evidently larger than the eight, eleventh large, conical, acuminate.

No. 255 most nearly resembles this species, but the eyes are smaller, the antennal tubercles are not prominent, and the subquadrate wing-cases are not smooth though not distinctly punctured.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Clevedon, Hunua Range. Mr. Hugh Munro found this when he accompanied me in the search for insects. I have named the species in his honour.

2478. **E. obscurus,** *n.s. Subopaque,* covered with fine short yellow hairs, and a few outstanding slender elongate ones; fusco-rufous, legs and antennæ pale-reddish, palpi and tarsi yellowish.

Head narrowed towards the front, rounded behind the eyes, rather closely and distinctly punctate; the foveæ on the vertex very shallow and not at all conspicuous, the frontal groove broad. *Eyes* convex. *Palpi* (maxillary) with the terminal joints thick, almost securiform-oval. *Antennæ* short, second joint oviform, evidently smaller than the first: 3–9 moniliform, the ninth not twice the size of the eighth; tenth transverse, broader than the ninth; eleventh large, acuminate. *Thorax* rather broader than long, much rounded, obviously and moderately closely punctured; near the base there is a curved impression, the dorsal groove though broad is not very deep, and there is a longitudinal impression at each side. *Elytra* subquadrate, slightly asperate; besides the broad sutural striæ, there appear to be three or four other striæ on each elytron when examined from the side, and these seem to be separated by slightly-raised intervals. *Hind-body* indistinctly sculptured, as broad as the wing-cases. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ curved externally, posterior tarsi slender.

Underside shining, sparsely pubescent. *Metasternum* convex. *Abdomen:* Basal segment concealed by the femora; the second obtusely raised at the middle and angularly produced backwards, on each side of the angulation there is a shallow transverse impression; the third has a curved median depression, and at each side of this there is a larger impression than that on the second; terminal segment large.

In No. 1892 the punctures on the head and thorax are more distinctly separated, the basal thoracic impression is deeper and more foveiform at the middle, the body is larger, its pubescence is longer. *E. opacus* has different impressions on the head.

Var.—Elytra with two broad striæ on each. Although treated as a variety just now, I feel pretty sure, when both sexes are available, that it will be found to be a distinct species.

♂. Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Eight examples.

2479. **E. coxalis,** *n.s.* *Body* infuscate-red, moderately shining, densely clothed with short yellow hairs, but with some scattered elongate ones also, legs and antennæ pale-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent.

Head distinctly and closely punctured, the foveæ on the vertex indistinct, the frontal channel broad and flat. *Eyes* small. *Thorax* rather broader than long, with rounded sides, sculptured like the head; the dorsal groove broad and foveate behind, there is a fovea at each side. *Elytra* subquadrate, a little narrowed towards the base, not smooth; the sutural stria on each is broad, and there is another broad one beyond it, the interstices are slightly raised. *Hind-body* of the same breadth as the elytra at the base, narrowed apically. *Legs* stout, tibiæ arched on the outside, the posterior a little stouter and more arcuate than the intermediate.

Underside shining, red, with decumbent yellow pubescence. Front coxæ prominent, trochanters spined. *Metasternum* convex. *Abdomen* convex along the middle; the second segment, on the middle, with a transverse elevation, the top of which, however, is flat; the third also is moderately elevated, but towards the sides is broadly impressed; the fourth and fifth are nearly nude, and quite glossy, the latter has a large and rather deep impression towards each side.

Very much like *E. obscurus;* the male characters, however, are essentially different.

♂. Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three males.

2480. **E. inscitus,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* subparallel, subopaque, punctate; obscure-red, legs and antennæ paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence short, conspicuous, yellow.

Head not at all short, much narrowed anteriorly, obtusely prominent behind the eyes; closely and distinctly punctured, without well-marked foveæ or frontal channel. *Palpi* rather thick, the apical joint (maxillary) ovate. *Thorax* longer than it is broad, oviform, its punctuation like that of the head; the lateral, basal, and median impressions shallow. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, appearing as if they are finely punctured, the sutural striæ broad, the intrahumeral also broad but abbreviate. *Hind-body* about of the same size as the elytra, the third segment with a slight, obtuse, raised spot behind, at the middle. *Legs* stout, the anterior femora rather thicker than the others; the tibiæ arched externally, the intermediate, at the inner extremity, with a short, straight prolongation; tarsi rather short.

More or less allied to Nos. 262, 1649, 1650, 1887, and 1898, with each of which it has been compared.

Antennæ rather short, second joint oviform, not quite so large as the first; 3–8 very small and bead-like, hardly as long as they are broad; ninth twice the size of the eighth; tenth still broader, transverse; eleventh large.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Several, apparently without good distinguishing sexual characters.

2481. **E. iracundus,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately elongate, not slender, shining; pubescence pale-yellow, mostly slender; red, elytra and legs paler, antennæ fulvescent, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head rather narrower than the thorax, the sides behind the eyes straight, rather coarsely punctate, without distinct depressions. *Thorax* longer than broad, oviform, its punctuation more distinct at the sides than on the disc, the dorsal groove is broad but short, there is an elongate impression at each side, and a transverse depression near the base. *Elytra* slightly longer than broad, narrowed before the middle; the sutural striæ are distinct, the intrahumeral impressions are broad but not elongate. *Hind-body* short, curvedly narrowed behind, the basal segment on the middle, in front, with a transverse depression. *Legs* moderately long and slender; tarsi with the second joint longer and thicker than the third.

Antennæ moderate; second joint rather smaller than the first; 3–8 small and moniliform, scarcely differing; ninth about twice the size of the eighth, subquadrate; tenth transverse, broader than ninth; eleventh much acuminate.

Palpi (maxillary) with nearly securiform-ovate terminal joints. *Eyes* apparently very small and flat when looked at from above, larger below. *Tubercles* of medium size.

There is not much resemblance between this and the other *Euplectinii*. The form and sculpture of the head will lead to its identification.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One—the female, I think.

2482. **E. caudatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, not slender; uniform red, legs and antennæ paler, palpi and tarsi yellowish; pubescence short and slender, but longer and denser on the hind-body.

Head obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the genæ nearly straight behind the moderately small convex eyes; its surface subopaque, with fine sculpture, the vertex not very convex, and projecting between the foveæ. *Thorax* cordiform, gradually narrowed behind the middle; not distinctly punctured, with a short, rather indistinct, median impression, the three basal foveæ united by a linear transverse depression. *Elytra* subquadrate, their sutural striæ broad and deep, the intrahumeral rather short. *Hind-body* as broad as the wing-cases at the base, the basal segment a little larger than the second, both broadly marginated, third abruptly narrower than the preceding one, the terminal two little more than half the width of the third, still narrower at the extremity, quite exposed and nearly horizontal. *Tibiæ* arched outwardly, the intermediate more so than the posterior. *Tarsi* with the third joint much shorter than the second.

Antennæ pubescent, second joint longer than the exposed part of the first, third longer than broad, fifth and seventh broader than the sixth or eighth, ninth not twice the size of the small eighth, tenth transverse, eleventh large, pointed.

Male. *Underside* red, finely pubescent. *Metasternum* evenly convex. *Head* with a fovea-like impression behind. *Abdomen* with the first segment covered with golden pubescence, but concealed by the femora; second largest; fourth strongly incurved behind, its sides about twice the length of the middle, with a minute indistinct elevation behind; fifth extremely short and strongly curved; sixth elongate, narrow, and attenuate, with a small apical appendage.

Fem. *Abdomen:* Fourth segment truncate behind, fifth nearly so, sixth short.

E. acuminatus is the only species at all similar to this. It differs in being smaller, and by the interocular foveæ not being prolonged forwards. The antennal tubercles are widely distant in both species. They will probably be associated in a distinct genus.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. The male was found at Clevedon by Mr. Munro after I had described the female; the description therefore has been rewritten.

2483. **E. claviger,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* subparallel, subdepressed, shining, clothed with fine yellow hairs; chestnut-red, legs and antennæ fulvescent.

Head broad behind, seemingly impunctate; there are two small foveæ in line with the front of the eyes, and a short linear impression on the back part of the vertex. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest near the middle, with a depression near the base from side to side. *Elytra* oblong, sutural striæ broad and deep at the base, intrahumeral impressions elongate. *Hind-body* as broad as the elytra, the three basal segments marginated, the first and second about equal.

Antennæ about the length of the head and thorax; second joint nearly as long as the first, longer than broad, with rounded sides; 3–9 small; tenth transverse, about twice the size of the ninth; eleventh large, ovate.

Abdomen with six decreasing segments, sixth subconical. This is another peculiar species; it is not like any other, and may be known by the unusually large terminal joints of the antennæ, which form a sort of club. The *antennal tubercles* are not large, but they are nearly contiguous. It will, no doubt, be separated generically from *Euplectus* when more specimens can be obtained.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One example.

Obs.—*Euplectus allocephalus* (No. 1890). I have a variety from Mr. Munro, in which the hind angles of the *head* are prominent; behind each tubercle there is a large, deep, fovea-like depression; there is a transverse impression near the middle, so that the back part and the interantennal portion appear elevated. The front *trochanters* are spiniform. The fourth ventral *segment* is raised at the apex, the fifth is depressed and very short in the middle. The specimen, received lately, is, no doubt, a male.

Placodium.

Nov. gen.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, narrowed and somewhat prolonged anteriorly, finely margined in front of the eyes. *Antennal tubercles* absent. *Eyes* moderately large below, not at all prominent above. *Antennæ* inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead, 11-articulate, joints 3–10 transverse. *Tarsi* with the basal joint minute, second longest, with one claw. *Abdomen* composed of six segments. *Palpi* (maxillary) with large subovate terminal joints, third short, second elongate, its basal portion slender, first small.

Two characters distinguish this from *Euplectus*—the absence of antennal tubercles, and the structure of the antennæ.

2484. **P. zenarthrum,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, elongate, moderately nitid, rufo-castaneous, the three first dorsal segments infuscate, legs and antennæ fulvescent; pubescence slender and decumbent.

Head nearly flat, finely, closely, and somewhat rugosely sculptured, not glossy, with two small simple foveæ on the vertex. *Thorax* widest near the middle, only slightly longer than broad, about as much narrowed in front as it is behind; its surface apparently impunctate; there are three foveæ, united by a linear impression, near the base, and an indistinct, rather short, dorsal groove. *Elytra* oblong, their sutural striæ broad and deep, the intrahumeral impressions elongate. *Hind-body*, at the base, as broad as the elytra, each segment slightly but distinctly narrower than its predecessor, the basal three marginated. *Legs* moderately stout.

Antennæ stout; first joint short, hardly longer than broad; second rotundate; third much smaller, not half the size of the second, transverse; fourth very short and transverse; fifth transverse, distinctly larger than the contiguous ones; 6–8 each very short, broader than long; ninth and tenth transverse, yet not as broad as the preceding ones; eleventh large, acuminate; the point of articulation not being exactly in the middle of some of the joints, the antennæ appear unsymmetrical.

Male. *Underside*, first abdominal segment concealed by the femora, flat between the coxæ; second nearly twice the length of the third; fourth strongly curved behind, so that its sides are twice the length of the middle; fifth extremely short; sixth large, with a large rounded apical cavity, this is bordered behind by a thin, strongly-curved lamina. Front *coxæ* prominent, exserted, and subcontiguous; the *trochanters* with short cylindrical processes; there is a fovea in front of each of these coxæ. Middle coxæ subglobose, not contiguous, the intervening mesosternal lamina moderately thick. Hind coxæ distinctly separated.

Sternum pale reddish-chestnut; abdomen fuscous, except the pale terminal segment; metasternum large, flattened along the middle.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One individual only, which I described under the name *Euplectus zenarthrus*. Since then I have received two examples from Mr. Munro. Their examination satisfied me that the species would be better separated from *Euplectus*.

Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Phaganophana (Gen., p. 146).

2485. **P. russata,** *n.s.* *Red*, basal half of elytra fulvous, tarsi yellow; pubescence yellowish, on the head and thorax rather rough, on the elytra elongate and erect.

Head much rounded behind; the frontal portion, about two-thirds of the length, broadly concave. *Eyes* small, prominent. *Antennæ* with pale, long, outstanding hairs; second joint as long as the visible part of the first; 3–5 about equal, a little longer than broad; sixth quadrate, smaller than the contiguous ones; seventh like the fifth; 8–10 broader than the preceding ones, transverse or subquadrate; eleventh large, ovate. *Thorax* longer than broad, a good deal narrowed behind, with two well-marked foveæ near the base, at the middle, and a minute one, as well as a carina, near each side. *Elytra* oviform, with distinct intrahumeral impressions, and a slight sutural depression near the base. *Femora* clavate towards the apex. *Tibiæ* (anterior) bent, densely pubescent along the inner face.

Underside reddish, with distinct yellow pubescence. *Prosternum* depressed, densely sculptured, and pubescent in front of the coxæ. *Mesosternum* with a large depression near each side, in front, its process sharply elevated and reaching the middle of the coxæ. *Metasternum* convex.

Very much like *P. setosa*, but the head, antennæ, and sternum are different; the fulvous portion of the elytra is sharply limited.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two.

2486. **P. monilifer,** *n.s.* *Elongate-oval*, shining, rufous, legs and antennæ reddish, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence pale-yellow.

Head vertical in front, rounded behind, with coarse outstanding hairs near the sides behind. *Eyes* moderate. *Antennæ* elongate, longer than the head and thorax, second joint as long as the exposed part of the first, neither very thick; third, fourth, and sixth nearly equal, distinctly longer than broad; fifth rather larger than the contiguous ones; seventh slightly shorter than fifth; eighth and ninth nearly equal, bead-like, but narrowed apically, and with short, slender apical stalks; eleventh largest, oblong-oval. *Thorax* but little longer than broad, rounded near the front, narrowed behind; with two median foveæ in front of the base, the sides transversely impressed rather than foveate near the hind angles; it is clothed with moderately-coarse hairs. *Elytra* oval, widest at the middle, with two fovea-like basal depressions. Front *tibiæ* a little curved

towards the extremity, on the outside, and distinctly ciliate inwardly; the middle pair with a spiniform process on the inside near the extremity.

This most nearly resembles No. 1903 so far as the antennæ are concerned, but it is otherwise quite different. From the other species, *P. monilifer* may be separated by looking at the laxly-articulated eighth, ninth, and tenth antennal joints.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu. One only. On the ground amongst leaves.

2487. **P. angulata,** *n.s.* *Robust*, shining, head and thorax piceous; elytra, legs, and antennæ red; tarsi yellow, palpi fulvous; pubescence yellowish.

Head convex, rather narrow, the rather coarse hairs are confined to the back part and are directed backwards. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* stout, as long as the head and thorax, with distinct pale hairs; second joint quite one-third longer than the exposed part of the first; 3–6 nearly equal, subquadrate; joints 7–10 considerably broader than the preceding ones, each rather broader than long; eleventh conical; the terminal four loosely jointed. *Thorax* longer than broad, rounded near the front, deeply constricted near the base, so that the posterior angles seem to overlap the shoulders; there are two distinct median foveæ near the base, and a more elongate one near each side with cariniform edges; the side is deeply impressed below; its pubescence is rough-looking. *Elytra* oviform, widest near the middle, with two large rounded depressions at the base, the sutural region is also a little depressed near the base; they bear rather long, erect, but not coarse hairs. *Legs* robust; front *tibiæ* with coarse, bright hairs along the lower half inside, some of these appear spiniform; the intermediate tibiæ, on the inside, near the extremity, with a slender spine, and some coarse ciliæ.

Mesosternum with a rather large carina, its upper face with fine but distinct pubescence.

Easily recognised by the thick legs, antennal structure, peculiar basal portion of the thorax, and the pubescent mesosternal lamina.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Maketu. Two examples. In mode of life similar to the preceding two species.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Choleva (Gen., p. 151).

2488. **C. phyllobia,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, covered with fine ash-coloured pubescence, and with a few short erect hairs on the elytra; opaque, piceous, tarsi dark-red.

Head trigonal. *Antennæ* hardly as long as the head and thorax, gradually thickened towards the extremity; first joint reddish; seventh hardly longer than broad; eighth small, much closer to the ninth than it is to the seventh apparently, owing to its stalk-like

basal portion; ninth and tenth not longer than broad; eleventh ovate, acuminate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, a little rounded towards the obtuse anterior angles, the base a little bisinuate, posterior angles acute, very slightly directed backwards; with somewhat reticulate sculpture, fine and close. *Elytra* gradually, but only moderately, narrowed posteriorly, with a fine sutural stria on each, densely and very finely transversely strigose. Middle *tibiæ* a little curved, the posterior with elongate spurs.

Underside piceous, with fine yellowish pubescence, its sculpture fine and close.

About the same size as *C. lugubris*, less attenuated posteriorly, more finely sculptured, the clothing finer, the thorax differently formed, the sides being nearly straight behind and less sinuate at the base, &c.

♀. Length, 1⅝ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two, amongst fallen leaves.

2489. **C. monticola,** *n.s.* *Compact*, broadly oval, convex, a little shining; piceous, a large space near each hind angle of the thorax pale-brown, legs pitchy-red, the tarsi, palpi, and five basal joints of the antennæ yellowish, the remaining joints fuscous; pubescence greyish and cinereous, depressed, elongate and slender.

Thorax transverse, gradually curvedly narrowed towards the front, base slightly bisinuate, hind angles not prominent; its sculpture fine, not at all close, and rather indefinite. *Elytra* finely and closely transversely strigose, with a fine sutural stria on each not reaching the base. *Tibiæ* straight, spinulose externally; the anterior, at the inner angle, with a distinct spiniform process, the posterior with slender and moderately elongate spurs. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax; the five basal joints elongate and slender, the others dilated; sixth joint longer than broad, subtriangular; seventh, ninth, and tenth nearly twice as long as broad, loosely articulated; eleventh not larger than tenth; eighth about half the size of the contiguous ones.

Male. Front *tarsi* with the three basal joints a good deal dilated, fifth elongate and slender.

In shape like No. 281; more broadly oval than *C. phyllobia* and its allies, and probably not congeneric.

♂. Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Mount Pirongia. One individual, in leaf-mould; Mr. Urquhart.

2490. **C. hunuense,** *n.s.* *Shining*, fusco-piceous, legs pitchy-red, the tarsi and four or five basal joints of the antennæ yellowish, remaining joints infuscate.

This species is like *C. monticola*, but is rather more oblong; the sculpture of the *thorax* is very fine and indistinct, and not close; the *elytra* with fine strigose sculpture, but with well-marked sutural striæ. The middle *tibiæ* are curved in both sexes. In the male the three basal joints of the front *tarsi* are dilated. The anterior tibiæ are not spinose at the inner angle.

Antennæ with the five basal joints slender and elongate, the sixth though longer than broad is hardly at all wider at the apex than it is at the base; seventh, ninth, and tenth a little shorter and broader, but distinctly longer than broad; eighth joint only about one-third shorter than the seventh, and not much narrower, distinctly longer and narrower than the corresponding joint in *C. monticola*.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, quite ½ line.

Hunua Range. One pair, on the ground, amongst leaves.

Allocatops.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong-oval, only moderately convex. *Prosternum* widely and deeply emarginate, the anterior angles touch the eyes. *Mesosternum* raised in front; the middle coxæ contiguous, but with a small intervening triangular process. *Metasternum* moderate, its anterior part sharply defined, its edge forming the hind margin of the coxal cavities, which extend nearly to the sides. Posterior *coxæ* distinctly separated. *Epipleuræ* broad at the base, linear behind, their external margin cariniform. *Femora* stout; the tibiæ gradually expanded, on the outer face bearing numerous slender spines, the calcar at the apex of each distinct. *Tarsi* slender, pubescent, five-jointed, with slender claws. *Mentum* transverse. *Palpi* short, the terminal joints longer than the preceding, narrowed towards the extremity. *Antennæ* stout, 11-articulate; the basal two joints cylindrical, the second the shorter; joints 4–6 nearly equal, subquadrate, these much more slender than the opaque, pubescent terminal five; eighth very small, ninth and tenth transverse.

2491. **A. ovalis**, *n.s.* *Glabrous*, shining, pitchy-brown, extremity of elytra paler; the legs, and the six slender basal joints of the antennæ, red, the terminal joints piceous.

Head broad, not trigonal; the forehead emarginate, limited by a fine line, which, near the sides, is directed to the eye, the anterior portion yellowish, or membranous. *Mandibles* red, robust, almost wholly exposed. *Eyes* transverse, slightly prominent. *Thorax* broader than it is long, somewhat curvedly narrowed towards the front, lateral margins fine, base and apex subtruncate, the angles obtuse but nearly rectangular, its punctuation fine and rather distant. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with fine sutural striæ not attaining the apices, there are also several series of distinct punctures which become obsolete behind; interstices plane, minutely and distantly punctured.

Underside shining-brown, and, including the legs, finely and sparingly pubescent.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager found one mutilated female, which he placed at my disposal.

FAMILY—TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

Maxillæ terminating in two lobes. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, elongate, very slender, with long hairs; club three-jointed. *Elytra* either truncate behind or entirely covering the abdomen. *Wings* sometimes rudimentary, usually twice the length of the body, very narrow, consisting of a thin neck and broader lamina. *Coxæ* variable, the anterior globular, prominent, and contiguous; the intermediate oviform, slightly distant; the posterior transversal, rather widely separated. *Tarsi* three-jointed, terminal joint very long, the claws with a long hair in the middle. *Abdomen* composed of five or seven segments.

Trichopteryx,

Kirby.

(*Lacord.; Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, Vol. ii., p. 233.)

Head large, deflexed. *Eyes* distinct. *Prothorax* large, the width of the elytra at the base, posterior angles distinct and embracing the shoulders. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* parallel-sided, or a little narrowed posteriorly, moderately truncate at the extremity. *Posterior coxæ* enlarged in the form of a lamina covering, in repose, the femora. *Mesosternum* carinate. *Abdomen*, underneath, with seven segments, the second a little larger than the other subequal ones.

2492. **T. inconspicua,** *n.s.* (*Matthews; Cistula Entomologica*, Vol. i., p. 296.) *Brevis* convexa subquadrata, postice parum attenuata, nigra nitida, pilis brevibus griseis parce vestita.

L. c., $\frac{5-6}{16}$ lin.

Caput magnum latum, in fronte sat productum, nitidum, tuberculis minutis remotisque ornatum; *oculis* parvis, haud prominentibus; *antennis* modicis sat dilute piceis. *Pronotum* sat magnum, capite parum longius, multo latius, valde convexum, in maribus ad basin valde dilatatum, tuberculis parvis ordinibus sinuatis regulariter dispositis, interstitiisque nitidissimis indistincte reticulatis ornatum, lateribus rotundatis leviter marginatis, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis dilutioribus, in maribus valde productis. *Scutellum* magnum, latum, triangulare, confertim asperatum. *Elytra* subquadrata, capite atque pronoto haud longiora, parum angustiora, in maribus postice attenuata, ordinibus regulariter sinuatis confertim haud profunde asperata, sutura sat elevata, apicibus latis, parum rotundatis, dilutioribus. *Abdomen* modice exsertum, segmento apicali dente parvo utrinque armato. *Pedes* modici, læte flavi, articulo basali tarsorum anteriorum in maribus dilatato.

Subtus nigra, metasterno sat profunde asperato, coxis flavis, ore atque apice ventris piceis.

Femineis est forma magis oblonga, atque pronotum vix ad basin dilatatum.

Habitat New Zealand, exemplis nonnullis a D. Lawson captis.

Note.—This species occurs amongst decaying vegetable matter in the Auckland Domain.—T. B.

Ptenidium,

Erichson.

(*Lacord.; Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, Vol. ii., p. 234.)

Head very large. *Prothorax* quadrate, hardly narrowed behind, convex, the base about as wide as the elytra. *Scutellum* very large. *Elytra* entire, convex, medially curvate, more or less obtusely acuminate apically. *Posterior coxæ* not dilated. *Mesosternum* feebly prominent in front, prolonged posteriorly in the form of a very small process. *Abdomen* composed underneath of seven segments, the basal one much larger than the others.

2493. **P. lawsoni,** *n.s.* (*Matth.; Cist. Entom.*, Vol. i., p. 123.) *Ovale*, convexum, castaneum, nitidum, pilis brevissimis flavis parce vestitum.

L. c., $\frac{6-8}{16}$ lin.

Head rather small, smooth, and shining, impunctate, furnished with a few long recurved hairs, with the margins of the clypeus distinctly reflexed near the eyes and antennæ; *eyes* moderate, prominent; *antennæ* long and slender, pale-yellow. *Thorax* moderate, longer and wider than the head, widest behind the middle, irregularly covered throughout with very large foveolate punctures, which near the base are arranged in an irregular transverse row, the interstices smooth and shining, the sides margined and rounded, contracted towards the base, the basal margin nearly straight, the angles obtuse. *Scutellum* large, triangular, somewhat acuminate, smooth and shining, with two large foveolate punctures near the middle of the base. *Elytra* oval, widest before the middle, rather longer and wider than the head and thorax, closely covered with large and deep punctures, with the interstices smooth and shining, the sides margined, the apex paler, broad, and much rounded. *Legs* rather long and slender, the tibiæ moderately dilated towards their apex, bright-yellow.

Underside castaneous, with the mouth, prothorax, and terminal segments of the venter paler.

Auckland. Three specimens, found by Mr. Lawson.

Obs.—This species occurs on the Hunua Range, and near Howick.—T. B.

2494. **P. posticale,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex, slightly shining, flavo-castaneous, a broad space near the extremity of the elytra fuscous, antennæ and legs testaceous.

Head large, broad, punctate. *Antennæ* elongate and slender, extending backwards beyond the shoulders, with conspicuous hairs. *Thorax* moderately large, transverse, its sides rounded and finely

margined, posterior angles obtuse, base subtruncate, its surface with comparatively large, distant punctures. *Elytra* oblong, apices obtusely rounded, their punctuation fine and rather shallow.

Broader and less convex than *Ptenidium lawsoni*, and distinguished from it by its paler colour and the dark apical space on the wing-cases.

Length, $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Capleston. One individual, found by Mr. Cavell.

2495. **P. proprium,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather convex, shining, reddish-chestnut, legs and antennæ testaceous; sparingly clothed with short yellowish hairs.

Head large, but narrower than the thorax, apparently smooth. *Thorax* transverse, its sides finely margined and well rounded, slightly sinuously narrowed behind; posterior angles rectangular, not prolonged backwards so as to embrace the shoulders; base very finely margined and nearly truncate; its surface impunctate, but with some minute, distant, granular elevations. *Scutellum* large, triangular, with six rather large punctures; three of these form a transverse row near the base, there are two across the middle, and one near the apex. *Elytra* oblong, their sides marginated and a little curved, slightly wider near the middle than they are at the base, the shoulders obtuse, so that the basal angles of the thorax extend a little beyond them, the apices obtusely rounded (singly) towards the suture; their punctuation is nearly as coarse as that of the scutellum, it becomes more distant behind, and rather less distinct. *Pygidium* exposed, yellowish.

Underside shining, testaceous, with pale, slender pubescence. Posterior *coxæ* not laminate, widely distant. The *mesosternal process*, between the middle coxæ, is rather large and thick. Across the front of the *prosternum*, at each side of the middle, there are four or five punctures. The *mesosternum* is coarsely sculptured, granulate apparently. The terminal joints of the maxillary *palpi* are thick, with an acicular seta at the apex of each. The *tibiæ* are straight; the anterior have some elongate, slender setæ, two of which extend below the tarsi for about two-thirds of their length. *Eyes* coarsely facetted.

This species may be easily distinguished by the peculiar punctuation of the scutellum.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples, the reversed one much paler than the other, and, most likely, immature.

2496. **P. cavelli,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, suboblong, slightly nitid, fuscous, the legs, antennæ, and pygidium testaceous; pubescence elongate, slender, yellowish.

Head large, including the eyes, as wide as the front of the thorax, so sculptured as to appear (when examined under the microscope with a half-inch lens) closely covered with flattened granules. *Thorax* transverse, its sides rounded, apex truncate, base feebly

sinuate and finely margined; the posterior angles do not overlap the shoulders, they are acute, and, owing to the sinuosity at each side, they seem prominent; its sculpture resembles that of the head, but under an ordinary glass it appears punctate. *Scutellum* moderate. *Elytra* oblong, their sides slightly curved, apices individually broadly rounded; they are minutely asperate, but the sculpture seems to vary with the light.

Antennæ elongate, their two basal joints stout, cylindric; the terminal three form an elongate, very laxly articulated club, and bear conspicuous, outstanding hairs; intermediate joints elongate and slender. *Legs* stout, pilose. *Metasternum* large, truncate behind, not asperate. Hind coxæ widely distant, not laminate, so that the femora are free during repose. *Abdomen* with distinct yellow pubescence, the basal segment larger than those near it, seventh large.

In this species the *process* of the mesosternum is not raised, it is finely margined at each side, triangular in shape, and acutely projecting between the coxæ. It is much larger than *P. posticale*, and less convex than *P. lawsoni*.

Length, quite $\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Capleston, Westland. Discovered by Mr. A. T. Cavell. Six examples of this group were forwarded at one time; two of these, however, cannot be referred to this species.

Actidium.

2497. **A. lineare,** *n.s.* (*Matth.; Cist. Entom.*, Vol. i., p. 296.) *Lineare*, elongatum, valde convexum, nigrum, pube brevi griseâ sat dense vestitum, *capite* magno, sat acuminato; *pronoto* parvo, capite nec latiori nec longiori, impressione levi longitudinali ad medium discum, punctisque magnis per totum notato, lateribus vix rotundatis, margine basali fortissime rotundatâ angulis obsoletis; *elytris* capite atque pronoto plus quam sesqui longioribus, haud latioribus, lateribus fere rectis, apice integro valde rotundato; *pedibus* atque *antennis* modicis, læte flavis.

Caput magnum, elongatum, sat acuminatum, punctis profundis fere confluentibus impressum; oculis modicis prominentibus; antennis sat robustis.

Pronotum parvum, capite nec latius nec longius, punctis magnis fere confluentibus atque in disco pone medium impressione levissimâ longitudinali utrinque notatum, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, basi valde rotundato elytrorum humeris incumbenti.

Scutellum parvum triangulari profunde punctatum.

Elytra linearia elongata, capite atque pronoto sesqui longiora, haud latiora, ordinibus transversis irregularibus confertim sat profunde asperata, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, apice lato, integro, valde rotundato.

Abdomen haud exsertum.

Pedes modici, læte flavi, tibiis pone media leviter dilatatis, tarsis brevibus.

Subtus piceum, ore coxis atque ventre dilutioribus.
L. c., $\frac{4}{16}$ lin. (0·50mm.).
Habitat New Zealand, exemplis multis a D. Lawson captis.

NOTE.—I possess two examples which were found in the Domain at Auckland, but I have not met with it elsewhere.—T. B.

Actinopteryx.

2498. **A. australis,** *n.s.* (*Matth.; Cist. Entom.*, Vol. i., p. 93.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, sat depressa, pilis læte argenteis vestita, *capite* sat magno, *pronoto* ad latera valde dilatato, in medio latissimo, punctis sat magnis distinctis, interstitiis glabris nitidis, atque depressione latâ longitudinali utrinque in disco, impresso, lateribus valde rotundatis, angulis posterioribus vix productis, acutis; *elytris* ad apices parum attenuatis, lateribus modice rotundatis, confertim sat profunde asperatis, apicibus dilutioribus, parum rotundatis; *pedibus* atque antennis longis, gracillimis, pallide flavis.

Head large, much rounded in front, marked with rather large distinct punctures; eyes small, not prominent; antennæ very long and slender, with the three apical joints slightly incrassate, pale-yellow.

Thorax large, transverse, scarcely longer than the head, widest at the middle, with the sides much rounded and slightly margined, marked with rather large and distinct punctures, the interstices smooth and shining, and also with a broad shallow longitudinal depression on each side near the middle of the disc, basal margin nearly straight, with its angles acute, but very little produced.

Scutellum small, triangular, moderately asperate.

Elytra a little longer than the head and thorax united, suboval, slightly attenuated posteriorly, with the sides slightly rounded and margined, moderately asperate in very close wavy rows, marked with a broad longitudinal depression on each side of the suture near the middle, apex very little rounded, paler, with the extreme edge white.

Abdomen considerably exserted, attenuated towards the apex.

Legs long and slender, pale-yellow, with the femora dusky.

L. c., $\frac{6-7}{16}$ lin.

Australia, Swan River.

NOTE.—I have given the description of this species, as it is found in New Zealand. One, indeed, was sent to me from Mokohinou Island by Mr. Sandager.—T. B.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

Coxelus (Gen., p. 195).

2499. **C. regularis,** *n.s.* *Subparallel*, narrow, opaque; obscure fusco-piceous, legs and antennæ reddish; sparingly clothed with slender, yellowish-grey setæ.

Head quadrate, not narrowed anteriorly, finely granulate. *Eyes* prominent, without coarse setæ. *Antennæ* sparsely pubescent; first joint scarcely visible above; second stout, hardly any longer than the third; joints 4–6 longer than broad; seventh and eighth shorter; ninth a good deal larger than the preceding one; club large, its basal joint rather broader than the terminal one. *Thorax* longer than broad, very little wider near the front than it is elsewhere, its sides moderately explanate, with minutely serrate margins; the surface is finely granulate, and bears rather fine setæ; there is a depression on the middle (expanded near the base), which nearly reaches the apex; at the base, not far from the middle, there are two elongate depressions; its sides, and the base, are fringed with fine setæ. *Elytra* rather long, wider than the thorax at the base only, scutellar region depressed, the surface a little uneven; they bear almost quite regular series of small, distinctly-separated tubercles; the setæ are somewhat concentrated on the hind slope and the basal elevations. *Legs* finely setose.

Underside opaque, fusco-piceous, with granular sculpture and fine setæ. *Antennal furrows* well marked, nearly straight. *Prosternum* slightly, but widely, emarginate in front, its flanks unimpressed. Posterior *coxæ* not widely distant.

A rather narrow species, easily identified by the elytral sculpture. *C. graniceps* may be at once separated by its acutely-mucronate tibiæ.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, nearly ½ line.

Ashburton. Two individuals, found by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Heterargus (Gen., p. 1085, Part V.).

2500. **H. serricollis**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex, opaque, subglabrous; elytra fuscous, the other parts reddish.

Head apparently punctate. *Antennæ* short, their two basal joints stout, cylindric, the exposed portion of the first as long as the second; third longer than broad; 4–8 bead-like; ninth broader than the eighth; club abruptly biarticulate. *Thorax* transverse, widest near the front, narrowed behind, the sides moderately curved, somewhat explanate, with serrate margins; the base sinuate towards the sides, so that the hind angles do not touch the elytra; its surface is covered with small granules, it is a little uneven, having two indistinct transversal impressions. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than the base of the thorax; with regular series of small tubercular or granular elevations, these are well defined, but should be examined from the sides, two rows, near the middle of each elytron, are just perceptibly more distinct than the others; the lateral margins bear rows of tubercles.

The serrate thorax, with ten or twelve small indentations at each side, and the better-defined elytral sculpture, differentiate this from *H. rudis*.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, nearly ½ line.

Capleston. One only, kindly forwarded by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Vitiacus (Gen., p. 1087, Part V.).

2501. **V. costicollis,** *n. s.* *Elongate-oblong,* not parallel, opaque; fuscous, the sides of the thorax paler; legs and antennæ reddish.

Head feebly bi-impressed longitudinally, with ill-defined granular sculpture. *Eyes* small but distinct. *Antennæ* shining, sparsely pubescent; second joint much thicker and rather longer than the third; first wholly concealed above; ninth rather broader than the eighth; club abruptly two-jointed, pubescent. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, very slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, a little sinuate behind the middle, its sides widely explanate, the lateral margins not serrate, but with serial tubercles; hind angles somewhat obtuse, the anterior but little prominent; the dorsum is on an abruptly higher plane than the sides, with granular sculpture, near the middle there are two raised rows of granules which form costæ. *Elytra* of the same width as the base of the thorax as far as the middle, beyond that point moderately narrowed; the sculpture near the sides appears to consist of punctures or granules, according to the light in which they are seen; the dorsum is raised like the thorax, it has two rows of granular elevations on each side of the suture; the third interstices are carinate, with short interruptions behind the top of the posterior declivity, at that part the suture is bisinuate, there is an elongate elevation behind the middle of each elytron, near the side, and a sort of nodosity at each side near the apex.

Prosternum slightly emarginate in front, shorter in the middle than at the sides, with a cavity at each front angle for the accommodation of the antennæ in repose. *Breast* convex, but with a depression before the hind coxæ. *Abdomen* with the three middle segments equal.

The thoracic costæ, and the sculpture of the hind-body, are distinguishing characters.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Capleston. I am indebted to Mr. Cavell for my specimen.

Syncalus (Gen., p. 200).

2502. **S. munroi,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval,* convex, fuscous, sometimes paler; antennæ, tarsi, and palpi red; legs dark obscure-red.

Head depressed, smooth, and somewhat shining, across the middle; the front red, raised, and closely granulate. *Labrum* and mandibles reddish, large and exposed. *Antennæ* sparingly pilose; the uncovered portion of the basal joint not longer than the second; third as long as the preceding one, but only about one-third of its breadth; joints 4–8 decrease in length; ninth half the size of the tenth; eleventh largest. *Thorax* transverse, a little narrowed anteriorly, its sides nearly straight at the middle, the base with a sinuosity near each angle; posterior angles nearly rectangular, the anterior extend as far as the middle of the eyes; disc transversely convex, uneven, with four or five ill-defined impressions, and in-

definite granular sculpture, the base depressed, with a row of punctures; its sides are explanate. *Elytra* with series of distinct punctures, these are not very coarse and are mostly transverse; the fine yellowish setæ are arranged in lines, but some are concentrated and form spots, there are also a few coarse, erect setæ similar to those at the sides. *Legs* with fine setæ only.

The nearly straight sides of the thorax, and the sculpture of the head, are distinctive.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Clevedon. Mr. Hugh Munro gave me three examples of this species, which, with pleasure, I name in his honour.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus (Gen., p. 208).

2503. **P. angulatus,** *n.s. Subparallel,* subopaque, sparsely clothed with very minute yellowish setæ; pitchy-black, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head quadrate, its punctuation not coarse and rather shallow, its frontal impressions deep and foveiform, the margins, in front of the eyes, rather flat; *eyes* moderate. *Antennæ* with the transverse tenth joint only very slightly narrowed near its base, the eleventh well developed. *Thorax* longer than broad, with a short sinuosity behind each eye; the anterior angles, therefore, appear prominent—in reality they do not extend beyond the apical margin; the sides, near the front, are slightly oblique, from thence they are very gradually narrowed backwards, the margins are thin, so that the hind angles are ill-defined; the dorsal impression is broad and shallow, it is indistinctly divided along the middle, the punctuation is moderately close, coarse, and regular. *Elytra* very feebly curved laterally, shoulders not prominent, but not obtuse; their striæ regular, the punctures not longer than the intervals between them, they are not conspicuous; interstices rather broader than the striæ, the third bent sharply inwards at the base, the basal margin, however, is not thickened, so that the small glossy *scutellum* is distinct.

P. arboreus is the nearest species; its eyes, however, are more convex and coarsely facetted, the thoracic disc is unimpressed, the lateral margins are well developed, and the head differs. No. 369 has broad, deep elytral striæ and narrower interstices.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One individual.

2504. **P. frontalis,** *n.s. Subopaque,* obscure piceo-rufous, legs red, the setæ very minute.

Head quadrate, its punctuation shallow, becoming quite fine anteriorly, the frontal impressions small; the raised spot between the antenna and the eye is red and shining, a smaller spot in front of each fovea is also red and nitid, these are best seen from behind; *eyes* moderate. *Antennæ* short, the third joint, though transverse,

is rather longer than the following one, tenth transversely quadrate, eleventh very small. *Thorax* slightly and gradually narrowed backwards, lateral margins distinct; the basal angles not well defined, the anterior distinct; the surface moderately closely but not coarsely punctured, the broad shallow dorsal impression is divided behind by a smooth linear space. *Elytra* rather short, slightly and gradually curvedly narrowed from base to apex, shoulders a little prominent; the striæ are regular, the punctures are not larger than the intervals between them; the interstices are slightly narrower than the striæ, the third are acutely bent inwards at the base, the margin is raised along the middle of the base, so that the very short *scutellum* seems to be but a portion of it.

The peculiar appearance of the forehead will readily distinguish this from all the species with small terminal antennal joints.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick. Unique as yet.

2505. **P. elongellus,** *n.s. Elongate,* shining, the knees, antennæ, and tarsi pitchy-red, body black.

Head quadrate, coarsely and moderately closely punctured, frontal impressions large but shallow, the sides scarcely at all raised; *eyes* moderately convex but not prominent.

Antennæ stout, eleventh joint as long as the tenth but not as broad as it is. *Thorax* rather narrow, its front margin sinuate in the middle, anterior angles not prominent; it is slightly wider near the front than it is at the middle, and it is gradually narrowed behind; the lateral margins are very thin, and the posterior angles are indistinct, but not rounded; the surface is somewhat irregularly and not very closely punctured, with shining intervals, the disc is flat but not impressed, along the middle there is a narrow smooth space. *Elytra* elongate, evidently broader than the thorax at the base, not quite parallel-sided, the humeral angles free but not prominent; they have regular punctate striæ, the spaces between the punctures are almost level with the interstices, the striæ therefore are not deep, they are deep at the extremity however and the apices are dilated; the basal margin is not raised, so that the scutellum is distinct. *Legs* long.

P. rufescens makes the nearest approach to this species, which may be separated at once by the sinuosity at the middle of the apical margin of the thorax. The lateral margins are ill-defined. The eyes are more finely facetted and less convex. *P. impressus* may be distinguished by the deep and elongate frontal impressions and the cariniform space along the inner margin of the eye.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur. One, amongst other Coleoptera collected by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart.

2506. **P. longipes,** *n.s. Elongate,* moderately shining, head and thorax piceous, elytra, legs, and antennæ pitchy-red.

This resembles *P. elongellus,* but the *head* is larger; the *eyes*

are distant from the front of the thorax, they are nearly flat; near each side of the *thorax*, in front, there is a slight sinuosity, so that the anterior angles project; the lateral margins though distinct are rather thin; the apical margin of the thorax is truncate in the middle, there are two elongate dorsal impressions, the borders of these, and the dividing space, are nearly smooth; the *scutellum* is rather larger; the *tibiæ* are more elongate, and more acutely produced at the outer extremity. The species is quite distinct from *P. sophoræ* and its allies.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Otago. My specimen was sent by Mr. S. W. Fulton, who did a great deal to enable us to obtain a better knowledge of the Coleoptera of his neighbourhood.

Obs.—No. 1358. I found in Taranaki, near the base of Mount Egmont, a varietal form, having the front of the head much narrowed and produced, with the clypeus horizontal; the appearance of these parts is therefore quite unusual.

Group—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Cryptophagus (Gen., p. 224).

2507. **C. tumidus,** *n.s.* *Suboblong*, moderately convex, shining, sparingly clothed with slender yellow hairs; head, thorax, and antennæ red, legs reddish; tarsi yellow; a large space across the elytra, before the middle, bright-fulvous.

Head narrower than the thorax, depressed in front, with a few moderately fine punctures. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* with slender pallid hairs, implanted below the sides of the forehead; the exposed part of the first joint not longer than the second; third as long as second, but more slender; fifth rather longer than those next to it; sixth to eighth bead-like; tenth rather larger than ninth; eleventh ovate. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, the sides finely margined and nearly straight; the apex, in the middle, subtruncate, but oblique or sinuate towards the sides, so that the obtuse anterior angles do not extend as far forward, its widest part is in line with these angles, the posterior angles are rectangular; disc convex, moderately finely and distantly punctured, the base transversely depressed or flattened. *Scutellum* raised, strongly transverse. *Elytra* wider than the thorax, their sides a little curved, a good deal narrowed posteriorly; the basal half finely and distantly punctured, behind nearly smooth, each with a distinct sutural stria, which, however, becomes obsolete towards the base; in line with the middle thighs there seems to be a depression, and in front of this, but not reaching the suture, there is an obtuse elevation or swelling on each elytron which appears darker in colour than the adjacent fulvous portion. *Tarsi* pentamerous, the fifth joint as long as the basal four, which are of about equal size.

C. discoideus is a longer, less convex, and more parallel-sided

insect, and it has not the distinct swelling on each wing-case which is so conspicuous in *C. tumidus*.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Karaka, near Drury. One, found on the ground amongst decaying leaves of *Phormium tenax*.

2508. **C. obscurus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, slightly convex, clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, some of which are long and erect; subopaque, nearly piceous, legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous.

Head distinctly punctate. *Eyes* large and convex. *Antennæ* with long slender pubescence; second joint smaller than the first, oviform; third longer than the fourth, which (as well as joints 6–8) is bead-like; fifth rather larger than the contiguous ones; the terminal three enlarged, rather darker and more densely pubescent than the preceding ones, tenth broader than ninth, eleventh conical. *Thorax* transverse, its sides finely margined, much narrowed but nearly straight behind, somewhat rounded towards the front; anterior angles not prominent, yet not rounded, the posterior rectangular; apex sinuate near each side, so that an evident gap exists behind each eye; its punctuation is like that of the head, the base is depressed. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* oblong, finely and distinctly punctured almost to the apices, the sutural striæ indistinct near the base, there is a slight, broad impression on each elytron, before the middle. *Tarsi* pentamerous, their fourth joint very small.

Underside shining, piceous, finely punctured, with greyish pubescence. *Prosternum* subtruncate in front, its process somewhat carinate along the middle. *Mesosternum* with a triangular depression in the middle. *Metasternum* large, with a more or less distinct groove extending forwards.

This is the only dark-coloured species except No. 1959, which is a great deal larger.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Ohaupo, Waikato. Several specimens, found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2509. **C. anthracinus,** *n.s.* *Subcylindrical*, rather convex, glossy, deep-black, very sparingly clothed with slender minute grey setæ.

Head finely but distinctly punctured, nearly smooth on the middle; eyes large, convex, coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, minutely pubescent; first joint thick; second elongate-ovate; third rather longer; fifth a little larger than the fourth; seventh distinctly larger than the small, bead-like sixth and eighth joints; ninth and tenth large, transversely quadrate; eleventh conical. *Thorax* transverse, finely margined, base bisinuate, the sides a little curved; posterior angles nearly rectangular, the anterior obtuse and depressed; its surface distinctly but not at all closely or coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* very much broader than long, smooth, or nearly so. *Elytra* with series of rather fine distinct

punctures having a fine grey hair in each, the sculpture becomes obsolete behind, the sutural striæ are least evident near the base. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* pentamerous, their three basal joints nearly equal, the third entire below but excavate above, and appearing as if prolonged under the minute fourth joint, fifth about as long as the first three.

Underside shining, black, more or less finely punctured, its pubescence grey. The *prosternal process* is not broad. The *mesosternum* has only a small, smooth, angular space in front, there being no depression for the prosternal process. The *metasternum* is angulate in the middle, in front, and incurved behind. The middle *coxæ* are not widely separated.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ashburton. Mr. W. W. Smith sent me five specimens. The glossy-black colour distinguishes this from all its allies.

Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Lathridius (Gen., p. 232).

2510. **L. caviceps**, *n.s.* *Subovate*, moderately convex, glabrous, shining, blackish; legs and antennæ fuscous, the basal joint of these latter, and the club, nearly black, tarsi pale-brown.

Head narrowed behind and in front, the forehead with oblique lateral margins; its surface distinctly and somewhat rugosely punctured; the clypeus smooth. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* stout, basal joint thick; second oviform; 3–8 slender, evidently longer than broad; ninth about as long as broad, narrow at the base; tenth transverse; eleventh largest, conical. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, the lateral margins moderately explanate, minutely serrate, a little sinuously narrowed towards the base; its surface uneven and rugose; in front, at the middle, there is a rounded impression, and, usually, an elongate one extending from the base and touching the frontal one, the borders of these impressions are very slightly raised, there is another large impression at each side, near the base. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* large, broader than the thorax at the base, still wider before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly; they are distinctly punctate-striate; interstices irregularly elevated, the external a little raised at the shoulders, the sutural depressed, the third and fifth are more or less elevated throughout, seventh narrow and cariniform towards the extremity. *Legs* slender, tibiæ nearly straight and unarmed; *tarsi* moderately slender, their basal joint nearly as long as the second, third as long as the preceding two, claws small.

Underside glossy-black. *Metasternum* large, convex, nearly smooth on the middle, distinctly punctured at the sides, impressed behind. *Abdomen* finely punctate, the basal segment largest, minutely margined and subtruncate between the coxæ; the others decrease in size. *Prosternum* truncate in front, with a central costa from base to apex. *Head* rather sharply limited in front, and at the

sides, with a large cavity behind, there are no well-marked antennal furrows. The clypeus is emarginate, but the labrum is rounded. The buccal cavity appears to be so completely covered that the trophii cannot be seen.

The *hind-body* is slightly raised across the middle, so that the parts in front and behind it appear depressed. The *interstices* are not nodose, nor are any of them conspicuously carinate.

There are three or four allied genera whose descriptions I have been unable to obtain. I believe this species represents a new genus near *Lathridius*.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. It lives amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

Holoparamecus (Gen., p. 231).

2511. **H. castaneus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, rufo-castaneous, legs and antennæ pale yellowish-brown, palpi and tarsi yellow; sparsely clothed with short grey hairs.

Head distinctly, rather finely, but not closely punctured, its frontal suture almost quite straight; it is darker than the rest of the body, but the labrum is pale. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints cylindric and nearly equal, joints 3–8 differ but little, except that the fifth is rather larger than the contiguous ones; ninth transverse, twice the width of the eighth; tenth reddish, large; eleventh also large, not quite as broad as the tenth, it is nearly yellow. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, its sides rounded, but much contracted behind; it is indistinctly punctured, near each hind angle there is an elongate fovea, at the middle of the base there are four minute foveæ, two of which are placed in front of the others, this part appears a little depressed. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* elongate, shoulders rounded, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly; sutural striæ well marked, and appearing as if they were curved outwards near the base, their punctuation ill-defined and indistinct. *Legs* simple.

Though very similar to *H. lucidus* in appearance the antennæ are materially different.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

Curimus (Gen., p. 243).

2512. **C. squamifer,** *n.s.* *Broad*, suboblong, narrowed towards both extremities, only moderately convex; densely covered with minute, flat, dark or grey scales, these conceal the sculpture, there are also many slender erect grey setæ; the surface beneath the squamæ is black and shining, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous.

Head narrow, finely margined in front, indistinctly sculptured, the forehead bears a row of slender grey setæ. *Eyes* not at all pro-

minent, situated below the lateral margins. *Antennæ* inserted below the sides of the forehead; first joint stouter than the second, its exposed portion hardly longer than it; joints 3–6 cylindrical, slender, each slightly shorter than its predecessor; seventh and eighth rather longer than broad; tenth transverse, evidently larger than the ninth; eleventh largest; these terminal joints more distinctly pubescent than the others. *Thorax* transverse, much narrowed towards the front, its base bisinuate; the surface on a denuded space is impunctate. *Scutellum* narrow, triangular. *Elytra* large, if the obliquely-narrowed posterior portion were removed they would be quadrate; they are finely and sharply striated, and the discoidal interstices are flat. Front *tibiæ* straight along the inside, slender at the base, the tarsi during repose are applied to the front or inner face; the other tibiæ are more abruptly dilated externally near the base, and are broadly grooved along their hinder, or inner, face, for the accommodation of the tarsi, they are pilose, but along the outer edge they are fringed with distinct outstanding setæ. *Tarsi* simple, with distinct membraneous appendages; claws well developed.

Underside black, more or less punctate, with depressed greyish setæ. The cavities for the legs are large and deep. The *mandibles* are, apparently, bifid at the extremity. All the tarsi are retractile.

Congeneric with No. 432, perhaps different from the *Curimus zealandicus* of Redtenbacher, which I have not seen. The squamosity is very easily rubbed off. In No. 432 the setæ are coarse, with a tendency to form small tufts on the hind-body.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Ashburton. Two examples, found by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Limnichus (Gen., p. 246).

2513. **L. nigripes,** *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, shining, black; clothed with short, depressed, yellowish, scale-like setæ, the clothing of the thorax more slender and hair-like.

Head narrowed towards the front, finely punctured; *eyes* large, quite lateral, rotundate, not prominent. *Antennæ* implanted near the front and inner margin of the eyes. *Thorax* transverse, its base, in front of the scutellum, slightly emarginate, widely sinuate towards the sides; these are finely margined, and but little curved, though obviously enough narrowed towards the prominent, acute front angles; its surface is indistinctly punctured, the lateral clothing is of a dark colour. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular, punctate. *Elytra* evenly, closely, finely, but distinctly punctured. *Legs* simple, the *tibiæ* fringed with fine grey setæ, the *tarsi* not retractile.

Underside black, shining, with depressed grey setæ. The *prosternum* medially convex. Front *coxæ* moderately widely separated. *Metasternum* large, quite truncate between the middle coxæ, finely, yet rather more distinctly, punctured than the abdomen. Hind coxæ hardly as far apart as the anterior, the intervening process triangular. The excavations for the legs moderately deep.

With shorter and more brightly-coloured setæ than No. 438; the elytra more distinctly sculptured than No. 437.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Ashburton. Mr. W. W. Smith sent me two specimens.

Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Odontria (Gen., p. 265).

2514. **O. smithii,** *n.s.* *Opaque,* thorax reddish-brown, elytra much paler, head red, legs and antennæ testaceous, tarsi reddish.

Head shining, the hind part with distinct, the frontal with coarse, shallow, rugose punctures; it is nearly orbicular, the front margins are raised from one eye to the other. *Thorax* transverse, the middle widest, more narrowed in front than behind; the sides margined, closely punctured, and bearing long outstanding hairs; the surface finely but not closely punctured, and covered with fine, depressed, yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* large, with a few fine punctures, its basal portion covered with long pallid hairs. *Elytra* feebly striate, the striæ only visible when examined sideways, they are minutely and closely punctured; interstices broad and flat, and minutely punctured; the clothing consists of slender yellowish hairs, and on the basal half there are also long, erect, reddish ones. Pygidium testaceous, indistinctly sculptured.

Underside: Breast testaceous, with long, slender, pallid hairs; abdomen infuscate, finely punctured, with scanty pubescence.

Male. Front *tibiæ* tridentate, the process at the inner angle of each extending as far as the apex of the first tarsal joint, that of the posterior as long, but more slender. *Antennæ* short, basal joint with a few coarse hairs in front and many slender ones behind, fifth joint prolonged inwardly, so that the club is four-jointed.

This species most nearly resembles *O. sandageri.*

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$–6; breadth, 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ashburton. Named in honour of Mr. W. W. Smith, who kindly sent about half a dozen specimens. This is another insect that will probably prove very destructive to crops and grass if not checked in time.

2515. **O. piciceps,** *n.s.* *Suboblong,* opaque; head a little shining, piceous, with rufescent margins; thorax dark-fuscous; elytra pale-brown, with numerous dark spots, usually in lines between the striæ; legs testaceous, abdomen infuscate; the sternum more or less testaceous, with slender pale hairs; clothed above with decumbent, rather short, yellowish hairs, the sides with long ones.

Head coarsely punctured, clypeus obtusely rounded in front. *Thorax* widest near the middle; front angles prominent, posterior rounded; finely and closely punctured, the apical margin smooth. *Elytra* indistinctly striate, but with series of fine punctures. The hind angles of the *metasternum* rather acutely prolonged and curved.

Male. *Antennæ*, fourth joint angulated at the base, in front; club composed of four equal leaflets.

This, I think, is distinct from *O. xanthosticta*. I have but one specimen, which corresponds with White's description of that species. It was received from Mr. G. V. Hudson, under the number 161.

Length, 5½; breadth, 1¾ lines.

North Island, various localities. Rare at present, and, for the sake of agriculturalists, it is hoped that it may continue so.

2516. **O. occiputale,** *n.s.* *Suboblong*, opaque, sparsely clothed with short brassy hairs, but with longer ones along the sides; head shining, red in front, piceous behind; thorax pitchy-brown, its sides testaceous; elytra variegate, reddish-brown and testaceous, the paler colour forming very irregular longitudinal marks; legs testaceous, the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi somewhat rufescent.

Head with some very coarse punctures, the hind part quite smooth; clypeus very obtusely curved in front. *Thorax* transverse, its sides slightly, but very regularly, rounded; hind angles rounded, the anterior distinct but not acute; base strongly bisinuate; its punctuation fine and distant. *Scutellum* testaceous, nearly smooth. *Elytra* widest near the hind thighs, with distinct sutural striæ behind, the other striæ indistinct, with series of minute punctures; interstices broad, distantly and finely punctured.

Breast testaceous, with fine, short hairs; *abdomen* fuscous, shining, with very few fine punctures and short pubescence; legs with long yellowish hairs.

Antennæ short, fifth joint small, club triarticulate.

The peculiar pale marks, and short hairs, on the elytra, and the smooth occiput, will lead to its recognition. It is certainly distinct.

♀. Length, 5¾; breadth, 2¾ lines.

Otira Gorge. One, found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2517. **O. marmorata,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, comparatively narrow, opaque, covered with slender, depressed, and some long erect, greyish-yellow hairs; clypeus and back of head testaceous, the vertex fuscous or piceous; body pale-brown or fusco-testaceous, the disc of the thorax with irregular blackish spots, the elytra with numerous elongate dark marks; legs testaceous.

Head coarsely punctured, the punctures shallow and rugose in front, not at all close behind; clypeus obtuse in front. *Thorax* strongly transverse, of the usual form, its fine punctuation indistinct. *Scutellum* dark. *Elytra* unusually long and narrow, not much dilated behind; quite obsoletely striate, finely punctured, without distinct serial punctures.

Underside variegate testaceous, with short depressed hairs on the abdomen, those on the breast long and very slender.

Antennæ short, fifth joint short, club triarticulate.

As large as *O. striata*, much narrower, not distinctly striate, the dark spots on the elytra very irregular, and distributed over the

whole surface, causing a marbled appearance. I rely on the large size and narrow form to distinguish it from *O. xanthosticta*.

♀. Length, 7½; breadth, 3¼ lines.

Napier, Forty-mile Bush. Discovered by Mr. H. Suter.

Var.—Occiput piceous, clypeus reddish. One example.

2518. **O. fusca,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, rather narrow, opaque, fuscous; covered with yellowish hairs, those on the elytra rather short and depressed; the antennæ with reddish basal joints (two), the club and palpi piceous, legs pale-brown; underside fuscous.

Head coarsely punctured, clypeus obtusely curved in front. *Thorax* transverse, moderately closely and finely, but quite distinctly, punctured. *Elytra* rather elongate and narrow, finely punctured, more or less evidently striate, the striæ with regular, closely-placed, and rather distinct punctures.

Antennæ rather short, fourth joint longer than the third, fifth short, club triarticulate.

The form like *O. marmorata*, the elytral sculpture distinctive.

♀. Length, 6½; breadth, 3¼ lines.

Napier, Forty-mile Bush. One individual, from Mr. H. Suter.

2519. **O. glabrata,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subparallel, nearly nude, shining; castaneous, the sides of the thorax, the legs, and the antennæ pale chestnut-red.

Head rather finely and not closely punctured, blackish behind; the clypeus curved, with raised, reddish margins. *Thorax* transverse, more narrowed in front than it is behind, its sides only very slightly curved towards the base; apex bisinuate, with prominent angles; base widely bisinuate, its angles obtuse; the surface finely and distantly punctured, and with a fine sinuous stria near the apex. *Scutellum* large, nearly smooth. *Elytra* with rather shallow punctures, some, finer than the others, form regular series, each elytron with three more or less distinct costæ, the sutural striæ are well marked, and the suture itself is scored with many transverse impressions. Front *tibiæ* with two large prominent teeth, and an obtuse one higher up, the apex oblique, the calcar at the inner angle extends as far as the extremity of the first tarsal joint.

Underside testaceous, punctate, with very few elongate hairs.

Antennæ short, fifth joint small, club triarticulate.

This is a small, parallel-sided insect, with more resemblance (as to shape) to *Eusoma* than to the ordinary species of *Odontria*.

♀. Length, 3¾; breadth, 1¾ lines.

Karaka, Drury. One, found in my orchard.

Group—ELATERIDÆ.

Oxylasma (Gen., p. 679).

2520. **O. vittiger,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, shining, bright-brown; the base, and a broad lateral streak on each elytron, fusco-

testaceous; the legs and antennæ testaceous; pubescence yellow, slender on the thorax, short on the elytra.

Head closely and moderately coarsely punctured; forehead horizontal, subtruncate in front. *Eyes* very prominent. *Antennæ* reaching to just beyond the base of the thorax, filiform; second joint slightly shorter than third, neither much abbreviated, and, together, evidently shorter than the fourth. *Thorax* longer than broad, very little narrowed towards the front; anterior angles subacute, the posterior rather short, and fitting into a notch at each shoulder, instead of extending outside the shoulders as in No. 1186 and its allies; its surface closely and distinctly punctured near the sides, more distantly on the disc, along which there is an almost smooth, but not depressed, linear space. *Elytra* subparallel, apices obtuse, striate, the outer striæ punctured, interstices finely punctured.

Underside with greyish pubescence, the middle of the prosternum more distantly punctured than the flanks.

The lateral vitta on each elytron, and the obtuse forehead, differentiate it.

Length, 7; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Capleston. One example, a female, sent by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Cryptohypnus (Gen., p. 295).

2521. **C. attenuatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, subparallel, a little shining, fuscous, elytra rufescent, antennæ infuscate-red, legs fusco-testaceous; pubescence distinct, yellow.

Forehead curved from one eye to the other, nearly horizontal. *Antennæ* attaining the middle thighs, filiform, pubescent; second joint rather shorter than the third, which equals the fourth in length, but not in thickness; joints 4–10 slender and stalk-like at the base. *Thorax* much longer than broad, its sides hardly at all rounded, narrowed behind, posterior angles rather elongate and divergent; it is densely and quite finely punctured, the median channel is feeble in front. *Elytra* very slightly and gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards, with well-defined, impunctate striæ, which do not, however, touch the smooth base, interstices minutely and closely punctured. *Legs* elongate.

The coloration and attenuate hind-body will enable it to be separated from its allies.

♂. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Capleston. One individual, discovered by Mr. Cavell. From the same source I have two specimens, both females, which may prove to belong to this species, but without further evidence this may be considered doubtful. They are larger and broader. The *antennæ* reach the base of the thorax, joints 4–10 are not stalk-like at the base. The *legs* are testaceous. The *elytra* are wider near the hind thighs and the base. In a specimen mounted on its back I find that the *underside* is reddish-brown, the abdominal *pubescence* is conspicuous and quite yellow. The *prosternal process* is narrowed

towards the tip. The mesosternal *cavity* has broad flattened margins. The coxal *lamina* is quite obsolete for half its length towards the side, but the trochanteral portion is well developed. Size, 5 × 1⅜ lines.

2522. **C. deterius,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, slightly nitid, fusco-niger, legs and antennæ testaceous, these latter very slightly infuscate towards the extremity.

Head finely and distinctly punctured, more sparingly on the middle; forehead subtruncate in the middle. The *antennæ* reach backwards to the shoulders, their second joint is a little shorter than the third, which is quite as long as the fourth. *Thorax* longer than broad, its sides only moderately rounded, narrowed behind; posterior angles extremely short, acute, directed backwards; its surface finely and closely punctured, slightly canaliculate. *Elytra* widest near the hind thighs, much narrowed behind, they are flat, striate, but the outer striæ only are punctured, interstices finely rugose; the clothing consists of fine, short, nearly erect, brassy setæ or hairs; on the thorax the pubescence is very slender and greyish.

C. powelli is perhaps the nearest species, but the obtuse forehead, its smaller size, and elytral clothing appear sufficient for specific differentiation.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, nearly ⅞ line.

Ashburton. One individual, found by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Lomemus (Gen., p. 290).

2523. **L. fuscipes,** *n.s.* *Fusiform*, subdepressed, shining, black, legs fuscous, paler near the knees; pubescence elongate, very slender, depressed, ash-coloured, but near the base of the elytra and the hind angles of the thorax there are some conspicuous yellow hairs.

Head closely and rugosely punctured; the forehead strongly curved and nearly horizontal. *Thorax* longer than broad, much narrowed anteriorly, its sides straight, posterior angles hardly at all divergent, it is much more finely and distantly punctured than the head. *Elytra* broadest at the base, gradually narrowed behind, punctate-striate, the inner striæ not distinctly punctured, interstices rugose, subgranulate near the base.

Antennæ robust, extending to the middle thighs; second and third joints very short, equal, and, together, considerably shorter than the following one; 4–10 angularly produced at the inner extremity.

Prosternum with densely punctate flanks, its process not horizontal throughout; mesosternal *cavity* narrow, with flat margins.

The most fitting place for this species is next to No. 514.

♂. Length, 3¼ lines; breadth, quite ¾ line.

Capleston. Another of Mr. Cavell's novelties, represented as yet by one specimen only.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Atopida (Gen., p. 311).

2524. **A. sinuata,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, head and thorax red, elytra castaneous; the legs and five basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints infuscate; pubescence inconspicuous, short, yellowish.

When placed side by side with *A. lawsoni* it will be seen that the *eyes* are smaller, flatter, and more widely separated above. The third joint of the *antennæ* is slightly, but distinctly, shorter than the fourth. The carinate edge of the antennal *fossa*, from the eye to the forehead, is less elevated. The *thorax*, at the base, near each side, has a sinuosity, this causes the angle to appear as if it were directed backwards; the front angles are not so acutely prominent; the sculpture is finer, and the larger and more distant granules on the sides and base of *A. lawsoni* are here almost entirely wanting. The *labrum* is very short in the middle, and the membraneous space behind it is also short.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Howick. One example. The terminal joint of the labial *palpi* is placed nearly at right angles to the penultimate. The male of *A. lawsoni* has a distinct notch at the apex of the last ventral segment.

Veronatus (Gen., p. 314).

2525. **V. nubilus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, moderately convex, subopaque, fuscous, the head and thorax more rufescent; legs and antennæ chestnut-red, labrum and mandibles red; densely covered for the most part with conspicuous yellow hairs.

Head narrower than the thorax, densely and finely punctate. *Antennæ* elongate and slender, reaching the middle thighs; third joint nearly as long as the fourth. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides rounded, anterior angles depressed but not much rounded, the apex a little sinuate towards the sides, the base subrotundate, its angles nearly rectangular; it is indistinctly broadly impressed along the middle, its punctuation is fine but close, at the base, between the middle and the side, the sculpture is distinctly granular. *Elytra* slightly uneven, each feebly tricostate, densely and finely punctured, more or less evidently mottled; near each side there is a large irregular space always darker in colour than the disc.

Underside castaneo-rufous, finely and closely sculptured and pubescent.

This species may be distinguished from *V. longipalpis* by the larger membraneous space between the labrum and the forehead, the labrum is larger; the third antennal joint differs from the description of *V. longipalpis*; the thoracic sculpture is quite different, that of the elytra is more distinct, with a tendency to appear rugose, or minutely granulose, near the base. The process of the

prosternum is slightly broader and pubescent. The mesosternum has its front margin more sharply defined.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Karaka, near Drury. Five, taken off *Cordyline banksi*.

Amplectopus (Gen., p. 1137, Part V.).

2526. **A. pallicornis,** *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, slightly shining, infuscate-red, tarsi yellow, clothed with fine, depressed, greyish-yellow hairs.

Head finely punctured. *Thorax* slightly bisinuate at the base, quite indistinctly punctate. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, apices a little explanate; their sculpture fine, not close, that of the basal portion apparently granular.

Antennæ testaceous, first joint reddish, oblong; second subquadrate, oblique at the base and apex, its point of articulation narrow and quite at one side; third longer than broad, slender near the base, its apex emarginate at the inner portion; fourth nearly as long as the preceding one at the outside, but narrowed and produced inwardly; fifth of similar form but smaller; 6–10 transverse; tenth not broader than the ninth.

Underside reddish, very finely pubescent; *metasternum* large, more distinctly punctured than the abdomen, the suture rounded between the middle coxæ.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two, found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart. The structure of the antennæ, and their coloration, differentiate this species. There are other species, but they cannot be described at present, as the antennæ are hidden.

Group—OPATRIDÆ.

Periatrum (Gen., p. 1152, Part V.).

2527. **P. tumipes,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, hardly at all convex, opaque; sparingly clothed with decumbent yellow setæ on the head and thorax, on the disc of the elytra the setæ are minute and pallid; rufo-fuscous, the head and the sides of the thorax usually paler, or reddish, the legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow, or infuscate-yellow.

Head irregularly punctate and rugose. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest near the front, apex emarginate, base bisinuate; lateral margins somewhat reflexed, irregularly serrate, or with four or five indentations, not always alike, posterior angles generally obtuse; the disc more or less closely and rugosely punctured, the depressed space between it and the side with some small setigerous granules; a linear impression extends from the base to the apex, ending in a small notch in front of the *scutellum*, which is distinct. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than the thorax at the base, the shoulders obtusely prominent; the sides a little undulate behind the middle, rather abruptly bent inwards, and unequally elevated, or nodose, behind the top of the posterior declivity; their sculpture

consists of series of moderate punctures and minute tubercles, and the interstices are more or less irregularly and obtusely elevated longitudinally; a bare, transverse, slightly shining space is bounded behind by concentrated setæ and two nodosities; there are two nodosities near the apex, and the third interstices are a little raised at the base. *Legs* sparsely clothed with very small setæ; the anterior *tibiæ* on the inside, near the middle, somewhat swollen or curved; the others have a sort of swelling just above the middle, and another near the extremity, on the outside. The *antennæ* are gradually thickened, and become darker and more pubescent, towards the extremity; their third joint is not twice the length of the second, and it is longer than the fourth.

Underside variegate, rufo-fuscous, with slender yellow setæ; it is irregularly and, except on the prosternum, rather finely sculptured; the fourth and fifth segments are smooth and shining at the base; the pseudepipleuræ bear some coarse, distant granules or punctures, and are nearly nude, the upper part is clothed and sculptured in nearly the same way as the breast.

A glance at the tibiæ will lead to its identification.

Length, 3¼–3½; breadth, 1⅜–1½ lines.

Maketu, Hunua Range. A dozen specimens. The insect lives on the ground amongst fallen leaves.

Syrphetodes (Gen., p. 351).

2528. **S. cordipennis,** *n.s. Subovate*, opaque, variegate, fuscous, tarsi obscure-red, palpi piceous; densely clothed with small, depressed, almost hair-like scales, yellowish, rufo-fuscous, dark, and red, these last most apparent on the sides of the thorax.

Head broadly depressed. *Antennæ* with yellow setæ on the two basal joints, the three terminal joints dull-fuscous and finely pubescent, seventh and eighth reddish, third twice the length of the second, one-third longer than the fourth. *Thorax* broader than long, widest behind the middle, the sides nearly straight in front, sinuously narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles acutely prominent, distant from, but extending as far as the front of, the eyes, basal angles rectangular; apex sinuously emarginate, with a small emargination in the middle which is a little raised at each side; there is a large obtuse elevation behind the centre of the disc. *Scutellum* transverse, raised, blackish. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, which is curved towards the shoulders, from thence gradually curvedly narrowed posteriorly, with a small sutural notch between the apices; their surface uneven, with irregular series of comparatively small punctures, the explanate sides with large fossæ; not far from the suture there are six nodosities, two near the base, two larger ones on top of the hind slope, and two near the middle, there are two more on each side of the dorsum, and some small ones on other parts. *Legs* long; tibiæ straight, variegated.

This species may be known at once by its large size, and peculiarly-shaped, cordiform elytra. The hind slope is very gradual, and

the disc is not very convex, so that if the nodosities were away there would be no great difference of level.

Length. $4\frac{1}{4}$: breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Mount Egmont. One, found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2529. **S. dorsalis,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, antennæ, tarsi, and palpi red; densely covered with small scales, reddish, brown, and ochraceous, the last colour predominates near the shoulders and on the thorax.

Head rather narrow, impunctate. *Antennæ* with short yellow setæ, the last three joints with minute pubescence, third joint not twice the length of the second. *Thorax* rather narrow, widest at the middle, only about one-sixth broader than long, including the angles: anterior angles distant from the eyes, straight, not incurved as in *S. marginatus*, and extending as far as the front of these organs; the apical median emargination with raised lateral borders, there is a larger obtuse elevation behind the middle, the rest of the surface is rather flat, and there is the usual bare linear space on the middle; the sides are nearly straight in front, but they are a good deal narrowed and slightly incurved behind, the basal angles are rectangular. *Scutellum* transverse, nude and flat in the middle. *Elytra* twice as broad as the thorax at the base, which is curved towards the shoulders, from these to the hind thighs only very slightly narrowed, the apices obtuse, oblique towards the suture; disc convex, descending abruptly towards the explanate, coarsely-foveate sides, with four large tubercular elevations, two on top of the posterior declivity and two behind the middle, there are two smaller ones nearer the base, but still rather distant from it, and the surface generally is uneven, the punctuation is coarse but hardly at all serial. *Legs* reddish, more or less variegated with pallid setæ.

This, no doubt, is allied to *S. bullatus*, but the shoulders are not at all prominent; the elytral apices are rather broad, and the posterior tibiæ are distinctly incurved.

Length. 4: breadth, 2 lines.

Capleston. One, taken off a bramble by Mr. Cavell.

2530. **S. punctatus,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, tarsi red, palpi rufo-piceous: covered with slender variegate scales, fuscous, ochraceous, and reddish.

Head broadly impressed. *Thorax* a little elevated at each side of the apical median emargination, more so behind the middle, the dorsal linear space nearly bare; the front angles extend to the front of the eyes, they are not very distant from them, and are a little incurved; the posterior angles are nearly rectangular, but, owing to a distinct sinuosity near each, at the base, they appear to be directed backwards: there is another basal notch in front of the scutellum, but not as wide as it is; it is widest behind the middle, the sides are quite sinuously contracted behind, but are nearly straight towards the front. *Scutellum* broad, the middle bare for one-third of the whole width. *Elytra* not twice the breadth of the thorax at the base, only a little curved towards the shoulders, these are raised, subtuberculate, but do not project outwardly; they are oblong, their

sides being nearly straight to beyond the hind thighs, the sides are explanate and foveate, and the margins are almost without undulations, the posterior declivity is oblique, there is a broad, but not deep, sutural notch between the apices; the disc has almost quite regular series of comparatively small punctures; there are two tubercular elevations close to the base, two behind the middle, and two on the summit of the hind slope: there are two small ones between these last, two near the apex, and two on each side of the dorsum. *Tibiæ* slightly flexuous, with dark and pallid scales.

S. sylvius is the nearest species, but it has not a notch before the scutellum; the basal sinuosity extends to the side, so that the hind angle of the thorax hardly extends as far back as the basal margin; the apices of the elytra are slightly prominent and nodiform, and the punctuation is much coarser but less easily seen than it is in *S. punctatus*.

Underside piceous, very evenly clothed; hind margin of prosternum a little incurved, the space between the front coxæ rather broad and flat; in *S. sylvius* it is slightly convex and narrower.

Length, 4½; breadth, 2½ lines.

Mount Egmont. One, found by me several years ago. The species are excessively rare, and cannot be properly described in half a dozen lines.

Group—SALPINGIDÆ.

Salpingus (Gen., p. 398).

2531. **S. fossulatus**, *n.s.* *Shining*, castaneous, legs testaceous, sparingly clothed with erect greyish hairs.

Head irregularly punctate. *Antennæ* pale-chestnut, the last five joints moderately dilated, 7–10 subquadrate. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, widest before the middle, its sides not much curved, and only moderately narrowed behind; it is finely, distinctly, but not closely punctured; near each side, between the middle and the base, there is a large oviform depression. *Scutellum* transverse, smooth. *Elytra* oblong, moderately convex, broader than the thorax at the base; striate-punctate, the sculpture obsolete behind. *Legs* elongate, the posterior *tarsi* with the basal joint as long as the next two, the second somewhat prolonged underneath the small third joint, claws well developed.

The fossa near each side of the thorax distinguishes this species.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

Helensville, near Kaipara Harbour. Unique.

Group—ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Sessinia (Gen., p. 420).

2532. **S. longicornis**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, shining, pale-testaceous; elytra densely clothed with very fine, decumbent, pale-yellowish hairs.

Head plane or a little depressed in front, very finely and rather closely punctured; the forehead much narrowed and nearly truncate in front. *Thorax* very lightly punctured, uneven, widest before the middle. *Elytra* parallel-sided, wider than the thorax, apices sharply rounded; finely and closely punctured, each with two very narrow discoidal interstices, the outer a little raised near the base, so that there seem to be two elongate impressions behind the shoulder.

Male. Differs from *S. lineata* in some important details. The terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* is, on the inside, distinctly longer than the penultimate, the external excision occupies quite one-half of the length. The *antennæ* reach backwards to beyond the hind thighs, whereas in No. 739 they extend only to between the intermediate and posterior femora. The hind legs are rather stouter, and the *tibiæ* are a little curved; the fourth joint of the front *tarsi* is rather shorter, whilst that of the posterior is narrower. *Abdomen:* Fifth segment deeply notched behind at each side of the middle, its central process twice as broad as that of *S. lineata*.

The whole insect is more glossy, of a paler yellow, it is without fuscous streaks, and the abdomen is more densely sculptured and pubescent. The eyes are large and prominent, and somewhat oblique, but only very slightly emarginate in front, so that their inner portion is shorter than the outer.

♂. Length, 5½; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Capleston, Westland. Two males, found by Mr. Cavell.

Obs.—No. 1503, *S. nemoralis*. Male: Fifth segment of abdomen with two notches behind, its central process short and triangular; the lateral anal appendages of the sixth segment like those of a *Forficula*, but not exposed above.

No. 1411. Male: Fifth ventral segment broadly impressed, only bisinuate, not deeply notched, at the apex; in the female it is acutely rounded behind.

I possess two undescribed species—one found at the Manukau Harbour, the other at Capleston; but, as I have seen females only, I think it better to leave them unnamed until I get the males.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Nicæana (Gen., p. 427).

2533. **N. tarsalis,** *n.s.* *Oblong-ovate*, nigro-fuscous, legs and antennæ obscure-red, club fuscous; densely covered with small, round, flat, grey scales, some nearly quite white, others very slightly infuscate; there are also erect setæ, those on the thorax are longer and darker than the others.

Rostrum normal, bearing long yellow hairs at the apex. *Thorax* transverse, a little constricted in front, its sides slightly rounded, the punctuation entirely concealed. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* suboblong, wider than thorax, shoulders rounded; they are apparently feebly striate-punctate. *Legs* with grey scales and fine setæ; *femora* moderately slender, nearly nude on their inner face;

tibiæ flexuose, the anterior mucronate at the inner extremity, with a slender spiniform process there, the outer portion somewhat produced, so as to cover a large part of the basal tarsal joint; *tarsi* rather long, their first joint slender near the base, second subcordate, third moderately expanded and lobate, fourth very slender and elongate. *Scape* gradually incrassate, covered with fine, depressed, grey setæ, it attains the middle of the eye. *Funiculus* with erect, hair-like setæ, second joint shorter than the first, elongate-oval, 3–7 decrease in length. *Club* elongate, very acuminate.

Underside with small grey scales, and decumbent hair-like setæ. *Prosternum* incurved, the side, where the curvature begins, forms an obtuse angle. The front *coxæ* almost touch. The *metasternum* is shorter than the first ventral segment, which is truncate between the hind coxæ, second segment with oblique frontal suture, rather longer in the middle than the metasternum.

The species may be easily identified by the club and tarsi.

The *thorax* shows no trace of lateral margins; in front, rather low down, there is an extremely slight outward curvature, with longish flattened scales, this can hardly be called an ocular lobe. The *eyes* are not quite round in front. The *scrobes* are small.

I do not think it necessary to separate this species from *Nicæana* at present.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Ashburton. Mr. W. W. Smith kindly transmitted the only specimen he could find.

Lyperobates.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately short and broad, subparallel. *Scrobes* begin near the apex, where they are deep and open above, they become broad, and are directed towards the lower part of the eyes. *Mandibles* large. *Eyes* moderately distant from the thorax, more convex behind than in front, longitudinally ovate. *Scape* gradually thickened, not extending beyond the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, the two basal joints elongate; club elongate-oval, articulate. *Mentum* somewhat rounded and depressed, the peduncle short. *Thorax* widest near the front. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, widest behind the shoulders, or at the top of the hind declivity, according to sex, shoulders oblique. *Legs* stout; femora clavate, widely notched and grooved below near the extremity; tibiæ flexuous, their inner apex acuminate; *tarsi* with bilobed third joint, their soles, except the elongate portion of the first joint, with longish hairs, quite different from the short dense clothing seen on the third joint of *Platyomida*. *Prosternum* truncate in front. Process of *mesosternum* rather narrow. Middle *coxæ* more approximate than in *Platyomida;* the anterior contiguous; the posterior distant, the suture between them curvate. *Abdomen* gradually but considerably narrowed apically, second segment shorter than the first, the suture oblique towards each side, third and fourth short with deep, straight sutures.

Belongs to the first division of the group. There are no ocular lobes; the posterior corbels are cavernous, with outer and inner ciliæ; the mandibular scar is not very distinct.

2534. **L. asper,** *n.s.* *Uneven,* opaque, fusco-niger, antennæ and tarsi reddish, club opaque; densely covered with pale, sometimes yellowish, hair-like scales.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, rather flat, broadly depressed near the eyes, with a fine, indistinct, central ridge in front, the middle longitudinally obtusely elevated, with a depression at each side, there is an elongate interocular fovea; its clothing more scale-like than that of the elytra. *Scape* covered with scale-like hairs and erect fuscous setæ. *Funiculus* sparsely pubescent, second joint slightly longer than the first, 3–7 longer than broad, narrowed near the base; club densely pubescent. *Thorax* usually rather longer than it is broad, widest near the front, only moderately narrowed behind, apparently impunctate, uneven, with a few minute black tubercles; there are generally two large impressions behind the middle, which is more or less irregularly, but only slightly, elevated. *Elytra,* at each side, behind the shoulder, and on top of the posterior declivity, with an obtuse prominence, the middle appears to be incurved but bears a small nodosity, apices nearly vertical; the sides are inflexed and coarsely punctured; the base is incurved at the middle, on each side of this there is a more or less evident elevation; there is an oblique, interrupted, generally distinct, raised space behind the middle from the side to the suture; between the lateral prominences, on the top of the declivity, there are two small nodosities; the disc is uneven, with coarse irregular punctures, near the suture some minute black tubercles may be seen; the raised parts bear coarse squamiform setæ.

Underside with yellowish, slender scales or setæ, mostly depressed, some longer than the others. *Head* nude, densely finely strigose, in front with a very large broad depression having a short groove in the middle. *Metasternum* short, unevenly raised, with a median fovea behind.

Length (rost. incl.), 4; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Maketu. A dozen specimens were found amongst decaying leaves during seven visits to the locality.

Notiopatæ (Gen., p. 1186, Part V.).

2535. **N. sternalis,** *n.s.* *Subopaque,* piceous, legs obscure fusco-rufous, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, indistinctly carinate, with minute scales and erect fuscous setæ; the scrobes quite open above. *Scape* red at the base, opaque elsewhere, with erect setæ; second joint of the funiculus rather shorter than the first. *Thorax* widest near the front, a little uneven; its clothing slender, hair-like, and yellowish, not regularly distributed but forming little patches. *Elytra* closely applied to the thorax, broader than it is, cordate; with series of moderately coarse punctures, which form striæ behind;

they bear erect fuscous setæ, and minute brassy setæ or scales, these are peculiar, as, when carefully examined, they seem to have two minute hairs proceeding from them.

Resembles *N. setifer*, but easily distinguished therefrom on a comparison of the undersurface. The *prosternum* is similarly emarginate, but the front *coxæ* are slightly closer; the middle pair, however, are rather further apart; the metasternal *process* is sharply truncate; the two basal segments of the *abdomen* are broader, and are clothed with brassy, hair-like, depressed scales, and, instead of a curvate suture, this species has it oblique towards each side, the third and fourth are less abbreviate.

The position I assigned to the genus is now proved to be the correct one. I possess one example with one of the supplementary mandibles still adhering.

There is no ocular lobe, and the corbel of the hind tibia is not cavernous.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Seven individuals. In one the minute scales are somewhat concentrated near the top of the hind declivity, the claws are rather long and slender, and the thorax is irregularly punctured.

Pælocharis (Gen., p. 1187, Part V.).

2536. **P. vestita,** *n.s.* *Convex*, broad, fusco-rufous, legs testaceous, antennæ pale-reddish.

Rostrum short and thick, with an indistinct central line, its clothing smaller and paler than the conspicuous yellow hairs on the head. *Thorax* transverse, base and apex truncate, its sides only moderately rounded; its surface irregularly but not closely punctured, with bright fulvous depressed hairs, and a few erect fuscous setæ. *Elytra* rather broader at the base than the thorax, still broader near the middle, the shoulders and sides rounded, the apex almost perpendicular; they bear series of rather coarse punctures, the declivity is substriate; near the middle they are clothed with fulvous, small setæ, near the sides the setæ are paler and unevenly distributed.

Very much like the typical species. The *scape* is thicker; the elytral punctures are coarser and less regular and much concealed by the more conspicuous clothing; the apex of the *rostrum* is marked off by oblique sutures; the *legs* are comparatively slender; the mandibular *scar* is distinct; the *abdomen* bears depressed, brassy hairs, and its two basal segments are slightly convex.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One individual only.

Catoptes (Gen., p. 428).

2537. **C. vastator,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, piceous; densely clothed with small, round, flat, greyish scales and pale setæ; legs obscure-reddish, antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum of moderate length, with a central carina. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest near the front, very slightly uneven, without distinct punctures. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* a little wider than the thorax at the base, rather feebly curvate laterally; striate-punctate, the interstices with numerous minute punctures, the third and fifth slightly raised, the third distinctly, the fifth slightly, nodose on top of the declivity, the suture somewhat elevated behind. *Tibiæ* flexuous. *Tarsi* stout, second joint transverse, third expanded, with broad lobes.

Scape very gradually thickened, with fine setæ, it just reaches the back of the eye. *Funiculus* with grey hairs, second joint only a little shorter than the first, hardly one-third. *Club* large, ovate. *Scrobes* small, almost foveiform. *Eyes* a little oblique, evidently broader above than below, almost quite lateral. *Ocular lobes* broad.

A number of species have been placed in *Catoptes*. Some do not agree exactly with the type (*C. obliquisignatus*); this is another such form.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Fortrose, Southland. Professor Hutton forwarded a specimen, along with a varietal form of *Platyomida perniciosa* (No. 779). These insects, he informed me, were doing a great deal of damage to the turnip crops.

Inophlœus (Gen., p. 439).

2538. **I. suturalis,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, piceous, densely covered with very small, depressed, dark- and pale-brown scales, the latter most apparent along the middle of the elytra; there are also some more or less erect setæ; antennæ and tarsi obscure-red.

Rostrum with a central carina, each side sharply defined, the apex finely and closely rugose. *Thorax* very slightly broader than long, widest before the middle, slightly constricted in front; the surface very finely punctate, a little uneven and rugose. *Scutellum* suboblong, small, flavescent. *Elytra* with rounded shoulders, their widest part behind these, yet only very little wider there, the sides gradually narrowed backwards; disc nearly plane, with series of rather distant punctures; the sutural region is so prolonged posteriorly as to extend almost as far as the simple apices; third and fifth interstices a little elevated, but terminating as distinct nodosities on the top of the declivity. *Legs* clothed with scales and setæ.

The *scape* reaches the back of the eye, it is rather slender, and is covered with depressed yellowish hairs, and erect, slender, fuscous setæ. *Funiculus* elongate, second joint about one-third shorter than first, 3–7 decrease in length, all longer than they are broad; with slender outstanding setæ; *club* elongate, four-jointed, pubescent.

Easily recognised by the horizontally-prolonged elytral suture.

Length (rost. incl.), $4\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Hills, near Christchurch. Described from a broken specimen found by Mr. H. Suter on the 24th January, 1892.

Geochus (Gen., p. 445).

2539. **G. squamosus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, sparsely clothed with yellow, depressed, narrow, almost hair-like, scales, and, on the hind part of the elytra, there are semi-erect ones; thorax and legs pale reddish-chestnut, elytra fuscous, antennæ fulvous.

Rostrum obscure-red, indistinctly punctate and carinate, nearly plane, narrowed behind. *Thorax* constricted and much narrowed anteriorly, base subtruncate; distinctly, moderately finely, and not closely punctured, the linear dorsal space almost smooth. *Elytra* finely margined at the base, widest behind the shoulders, their sides obtuse (*id est*, not sharply limited); they are regularly sub-striate-punctate, the punctures of only moderate size, the apical sculpture finer and more striate, on the disc the punctures appear to be separated by slight transverse elevations extending right across each elytron, but leaving the suture smooth; interstices gradually, but only very slightly, raised backwards, without nodosities. *Legs* with yellow setæ, erect on the tibiæ; anterior tibiæ obliquely cut away beyond the middle.

Antennæ: Scape flexuous, rather abruptly clavate at the extremity; funiculus elongate, the first joint evidently thicker, but not much longer, than the second, 3–6 nearly bead-like, seventh larger; club large, the basal joint distinctly marked off from the larger second one, only half its width, the apical joints narrow.

Underside on nearly the same plane throughout, the suture between the hind coxæ slightly curved; the metasternum and first ventral segment with distinct punctures, each puncture with a minute seta, third and fourth segments transversely carinate, the suture between the first and second broad, slightly curved, deeper at the sides.

This is the only species except No. 1239 in which the clothing becomes squamiform and depressed.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three examples.

2540. **G. tibialis,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, fuscous or piceous, the middle of the thorax and the hind part of the elytra often of the same obscure-red as the legs, antennæ fulvescent, club fuscous; very sparingly clothed with pale setiform hairs.

Rostrum short, much narrowed behind, subcarinate near the sides. *Thorax* a good deal narrowed anteriorly, not distinctly constricted there; moderately finely and not closely punctate. *Elytra* broadest behind the middle, the basal margin sometimes thickened and directed obliquely towards the suture; the sides gradually widened from the base backwards, only slightly curved, rather sharply and regularly limited, so as to appear marginated; without nodiform elevations, striate-punctate, not always well defined, usually shallow, interstices very minutely punctured; the parts near the sides somewhat flattened. Anterior *tibiæ* curved on the inside, very prominent on the outer face above the middle, the middle pair less so.

Underside nearly plane throughout, nearly nude, rufo-piceous, densely and minutely sculptured, and with some shallow punctures on the breast and basal segments of the abdomen; the suture between the first and second segments nearly straight, very fine on the middle.

Distinguished from the previously-described species by the sharply-defined sides of the elytra.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Capleston. Six; some not in good condition. Found by Mr. Cavell on the ground amongst leaves.

2541. **G. marginatus,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, rufo-castaneous, a large space along the side of each elytron piceous, antennæ yellowish, club fuscous; sparingly clothed with yellowish or greyish setæ, some of which are erect.

Rostrum short, contracted towards the eyes, reddish, indistinctly ridged near the sides. *Thorax* much narrowed towards the front; distinctly, rather finely, but not closely punctured, the base subtruncate. *Elytra* gradually expanded to just beyond the hind thighs, where they are widest, their sides almost regularly margined; they are striate-punctate, the sculpture, however, not always regular; the two external interstices, at the widest part, somewhat raised and nodose. Front *tibiæ* moderately prominent on the outside, at the middle, nearly straight on the inside; the prominences on the intermediate pair placed lower down; the posterior, near the extremity, outside, with specks of bright-yellow setæ; the legs bear rather fine setæ.

Underside subopaque, the breast and basal segments piceous, the others red and finely sculptured, the rest of the sculpture consists of distant, shallow punctures; there is very little pubescence. The *metasternum* is raised across the middle. The suture between the basal ventral segments is fine and a little curved.

Differs from *G. tibialis* by the raised interstices near the sides of the elytra.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One pair, found amongst decaying leaves by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2542. **G. frontalis,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, sparsely clothed with very minute setæ, placed chiefly on the thorax, which is pitchy-red, elytra piceous, legs obscure infuscate-red, antennæ and tarsi yellowish.

Rostrum nearly plane above, closely and finely sculptured. *Thorax* widely curved at the base, the anterior half rather abruptly contracted, depressed across the middle, minutely sculptured, and with numerous distinct but shallow punctures. *Elytra* rather flat above, rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, the base widely incurved; the sutural series of punctures are regular, the others are not; third and fifth interstices elevated at the base, the second, third, fourth, and fifth raised behind, the nodosities on the

second are placed immediately below the top of the posterior declivity, the others are just on the top. *Legs* rather long and closely sculptured; the front tibiæ a little curved outside and narrowed apically, without prominences, the others simple, with a few erect setæ. The basal joint of the *club* is as long as the second, but only half its breadth. *Eyes* rotundate.

This is the only species in which the thorax is suddenly contracted in front.

Length (rost. incl.), quite 1; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Unique.

2543. **G. nigripes,** *n.s.* *Shining*, piceous, the apex and middle of thorax reddish, antennæ testaceous, club dark-fuscous; with very few, slender, scale-like hairs.

Elytra rather flat above, widest in line with the top of the posterior declivity, behind that point so narrowed as to appear triangular.

This resembles *G. marginatus* more than any other species; the nearly black legs and *tarsi* distinguish it.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Pirongia. One; Mr. Urquhart.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus (Gen., p. 432).

2544. **P. humeralis,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red; squamosity variegate, mostly obscure fusco-rufous; on the thorax the scales are rather depressed and coarse; those on the elytra are much finer, more especially near the suture, on the raised parts they are coarser, more erect, and setiform; on each elytron there is a curved, interrupted elevation extending from the shoulder to the suture, this consists principally of greyish setæ.

Rostrum elongate, tricarinate in front, there are two small tufts above just behind the scrobes, two smaller ones in front, and a larger one before the eyes is usually prolonged forwards. *Eyes* oblique, broadly oval. *Scape* attaining the back of the eye, clavate apically. *Funiculus* with the second joint almost as long as the first, 3–6 transverse, seventh larger than sixth; *club* short, ovate, pubescent, feebly articulated. *Thorax* about one-fourth longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the front, base medially depressed; its punctuation concealed, there are two frontal crests, one near each side, more or less prolonged backwards, with some pallid setæ, there is a smaller one on the middle. *Elytra* suboblong, the base depressed and feebly bisinuate in the middle, the shoulders therefore seem prominent, though not exceeding the thorax in width, the apex is nearly vertical; on each elytron there are two nearly regular rows of moderately coarse punctures, the others are irregular; the third and fifth interstices are crested behind, the former on the top of the declivity, the latter lower down; there are several smaller in-

equalities on the dorsum and sides, the apical portion is substriate. There are a few minute black tubercles here and there. *Legs* stout; tibiæ rather broad, mucronate.

Abdomen opaque, blackish, with but few punctures and scales, the suture between the two basal segments obliterated; metasternum concave between the coxæ.

I place this species in *Phrynixus*, although the antennæ are implanted just before the middle of the rostrum. A considerable number of specimens have been reviewed lately, belonging to described and undescribed species, and I think that if Mr. Pascoe had had the same opportunity of comparing the varied forms he would not have added his genus *Erymneus*.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, 1–$1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples, amongst fallen leaves.

2545. **P. brevipennis,** *n.s.* *Piceous,* antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red. This species, in most respects, is like *P. humeralis*, but there is one obvious and important difference, besides minor ones.

The *elytra* are distinctly broader than the thorax, they are quadrate; the interrupted humeral elevations are formed by yellow setæ, and inside these, at the base, there are two other raised spaces; the posterior tufts are larger, the smaller elevations behind the middle are more numerous, and the punctures are larger and further apart. There are five distinct tubercles or tufts on the *rostrum*. The *eyes* are nearly rotundate, but not quite as far from the thorax.

Underside black; the suture between the two basal segments of the abdomen is oblique towards the sides, deep there, but very fine near the middle.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Maketu. One.

2546. **P. cedius,** *n.s.* *Subovate,* piceous, antennæ and tarsi obscure-red; the squamosity variable, from pale reddish-brown to tawny.

Rostrum arched, not broad, slightly contracted behind the scrobes; there are two small crests before and two behind the antennal insertion, and a longer one near the base. *Funiculus* with the second joint about as long as the first, but more slender, 3–6 transverse, seventh larger. *Thorax* subquadrate, irregularly but not closely punctured, the middle, near the base, depressed; there are two apical tufts, and three across the middle. *Elytra* widest behind the middle, apex vertical, base depressed, but not emarginate, at the scutellar region, the humeral angles not really prominent though the coarse setæ cause them to appear as if they projected forwards; there are two basal longitudinal elevations, besides those on the shoulders; the third interstices are prominent, crested on the top of the declivity, the fifth lower down, the normal condition in this genus, there are also some smaller inequalities on

the disc and the sides; the series of punctures are more or less irregular, none are large, the declivity is substriate.

Abdomen piceous, sparsely punctate, with a longitudinal depression down the middle, deepest near the apex of the basal segment, the suture between the first and second segments is obsolete.

Should be placed near *P. rufipes*, which, however, has four or five tubercles behind the middle of the thorax, and the fourth tarsal joint a good deal larger. When compared with *P. astutus* it will be seen that this is narrower, the eyes are more approximated above; the tarsi are shorter and narrower, their second joint is strongly transverse, and the third is rotundate; the tibiæ are more acutely mucronate.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½ lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

Maketu. One; also two varietal forms not examined on the undersurface.

Erymneus (Gen., p. 435).

2547. **E. crassipes,** *n.s. Elongate*, subpyriform, uneven; piceous, antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red; covered with coarse, depressed, obscure infuscate-red scales, and yellowish sappy matter.

Rostrum elongate, much longer than the thorax, parallel in front, slightly narrowed behind; in front of the eyes there is a rather large prominence. *Antennæ* rather slender, covered with minute, depressed brassy setæ; scape slender, clavate near the extremity; *funiculus* with the second joint quite as long as the first, both elongate, 3–6 quite as long as they are broad, seventh distinctly larger; *club* short, ovate, feebly articulated beyond the middle. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, uneven, its punctuation hidden; with two longitudinal squamose ridges in front, between these there is a slight linear elevation, this part and the base at the middle are depressed. *Elytra* not wider than the thorax at the base, the scutellar region depressed and emarginate, they are oviform, the sides, however, owing to the tufts of coarse setæ, are irregular in outline; on the disc there are series of large punctiform impressions, the three nearest each side of the suture are tolerably regular, the others are not, the hind declivity is more finely punctured; there are four longitudinal basal elevations with yellowish setæ, six somewhat rounded ones on the dorsum, two of which are near the suture, four at the top of the declivity, the inner pair small, and at each side, nearly halfway down the posterior slope, there is a large tuft; the scales and setæ are on the raised parts, the sappy matter on those that are depressed. *Legs* stout, covered with squamæ and coarse curled setæ of a tawny colour, tibiæ unusually broad.

Underside: Rostrum grooved and carinate; the *breast* densely covered with tawny, sponge-like squamosity; *abdomen* opaque, piceous, sparsely clothed with decumbent, elongate, reddish scales, the first segment on a higher level than the second, which, in front, is medially depressed, and quite the length of the first; mesosternal process slightly raised.

Eyes broadly-oval, oblique. *Antennæ* inserted at, rather than before, the middle. *Scape* just reaching the eye.

This is the finest known species. Its nearest allies are Nos. 2131 and 2391: from these it is easily separated by looking at the tibiæ.

Length (rost. excl.), $3\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One specimen.

2548. **E. firmus,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red; squamosity infuscate-red, not coarse, depressed parts with pale sappy matter.

Rostrum elongate, tricarinate in front; before the eyes with a moderately-raised elongate crest or ridge, on the head there are two small yet longitudinal ridges. *Antennæ* clothed like those of *E. crassipes*, second joint of the *funiculus* slightly longer than the first, 3–6 not longer than broad, somewhat bead-like, seventh larger than sixth. *Thorax* very slightly longer than broad, its sides slightly curved, not contracted anteriorly, its coarse irregular punctures concealed; there are three distinct, longitudinal, squamose elevations, those near the sides are oblique and reach the base, the central extends to the basal depression, which, at each side, is bordered with squamæ. *Elytra* oblong, their sides not obviously curved, of irregular outline, owing to the nodosities or patches of squamosity, the middle of the base deeply emarginate and depressed, the shoulders very little wider than the base of the thorax; the sutural rows of coarse punctures are regular, the others are not, the declivity is almost punctate-striate; near each side, at the base, there are three elongate, squamose ridges, the central is the longest but least elevated at the base; behind the middle there are two elevations directed obliquely backwards from the suture, each consisting of two parts; on top of the posterior declivity there are four tufts, the inner two much smaller than the outer, there is a larger one lower down on each side; the squamosity for the most part is disposed longitudinally, most evidently so along the suture, there are a few minute black tubercles above. *Legs* stout, densely clothed.

Underside: Rostrum not carinate. *Process* of mesosternum not raised. *Abdomen:* Second segment more convex than the first, with a large depression along its frontal suture, the apical supplementary segment scooped out.

Eyes broadly-oval, oblique. *Antennæ* inserted just before the middle of the rostrum.

Length (rost. excl.), $3\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Maketu. One.

Var.—The oblique elevation on the middle of the elytra not duplicate, but there is a smaller one near each side directed longitudinally.

Lithocia.

Nov. gen.

This genus is most nearly related to *Phrynixus*, from which it differs as follows:—

The *scrobe*, though foveiform, is quite open above and expanded. The *tarsi* are sparsely pilose instead of being squamose, their third joint is not only excavate above but is also emarginate at the apex. The *metasternum* is rather longer, so that the middle and hind legs are further apart. The second segment is distinctly marked off from the first by oblique lateral sutures, it is on a lower plane, nearly nude and polished, and thus forms a marked contrast with the rest of the *abdomen*. The *thorax*, instead of being narrowed anteriorly, is just the reverse, its widest part being near the front. The *body* is only sparingly clothed.

2549. **L. fimbriata,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, piceous, thorax reddish; legs obscure infuscate-red, clothed with erect, fuscous, conspicuous setæ; tawny elongate hairs form a thick fringe on the sides of the thorax, as well as two frontal crests; on the elytra there are two crests on the top of the posterior declivity, and one lower down at each side, sometimes other small patches occur.

Rostrum elongate, arched; in front slightly broader, rather flat, and tricarinate; before the eyes there is a distinct small yellowish crest. *Thorax* a little broader than long, widest near the front, the sides behind the middle nearly straight but a little narrowed, its apex slightly constricted; disc rather flat, very irregularly punctured, more finely (on some parts nearly smooth) near the sides. *Elytra* subcordate, their shoulders rounded, so that they do not exceed the thorax in width at the base; they bear series of coarse punctures, on the declivity the punctures are finer and almost form striæ; the third and fifth interstices are a little elevated longitudinally at the base, the scutellar region appears somewhat depressed, the dark erect setæ resemble those on the legs, and the paler clothing often forms smaller patches than those described above. *Legs* long, femora clavate; tibiæ flexuous, mucronate; tarsi with short yellow hairs. *Antennæ* implanted at or just before the middle of the rostrum; *scape* moderately thickened, setose; *funiculus* with slender setæ, the second joint shorter than the first, 3–6 broader than long, seventh larger than sixth; *club* ovate, indistinctly articulated.

Underside more or less infuscate and punctate, the sternum covered with tawny matter; the second segment of the abdomen, in the middle, longer than the first, smooth and polished, almost black, the fifth closely punctured.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. A good series. The insect lives amongst stones and boulders.

Dacnophylla.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax. *Scrobes* oblique, extending from near the apex to below the eyes, less open above than in *Clypeorhynchus*, so that the *rostrum*, at the antennal insertion, is

less pterygiate. *Eyes* broadly-oval, oblique. *Thorax* widest near the front, without ocular lobes. *Scape* thick, not clavate, but very gradually incrassate, flexuous, reaching the front of the thorax. *Club* small, four-jointed. *Legs* stout.

These characters distinguish this genus from *Clypeorhynchus*.

2550. **D. setosa,** *n.s.* *Convex*, medially narrowed, not broad; subopaque, fuscous, antennæ and apex of rostrum reddish; femora shining, of a yellower red than the tibiæ; body clothed with fulvescent scale-like hairs and erect infuscate setæ, the legs and scape conspicuously setose.

Rostrum finely punctate in front, where it is shining. *Antennæ* stout; second joint of the funiculus shorter than the first; club finely pubescent. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, base subtruncate, it is widest near the front, and a good deal, but not suddenly, narrowed behind, the surface is irregularly punctate and a little uneven. *Elytra* cordiform, not short, the base of the same width as the thorax; they are apparently rather deeply sulcate, the grooves, however, are not of uniform depth, yet not distinctly punctate. *Legs* robust, tibiæ slightly flexuous; tarsi rather short, third joint bilobed, soles hairy.

Underside somewhat glossy, reddish, the coxæ of the same colour as the thighs; clothed with yellow hairs, more or less evidently punctate. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* somewhat depressed, the suture between these segments nearly quite straight.

Male with a sixth segment, which, in the middle, has a deep transverse depression.

The *clothing* of the hind-body is subject to variation, some of the hairs are fuscous, others greyish, some of the finer depressed hairs have a tendency to form transverse lines. The elytral interstices are somewhat irregular, and the derm is sometimes reddish.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three specimens. The insect subsists on fallen leaves.

Bantiades (Gen., p. 1371, Part VI.).

2551. **B. valgus,** *n.s.* *Robust*, broad, convex, opaque, piceous, legs rufo-fuscous, antennæ and tarsi reddish; densely clothed with more or less depressed, reddish-brown, hair-like scales, the legs and rostrum with erect fuscous setæ.

Rostrum arched, parallel, longer than the thorax, indistinctly tricarinate. *Scape* short, barely touching the eye, gradually incrassate, setose; *funiculus* with the first joint longer than the second, seventh a little larger than the sixth; *club* ovate, apparently entire, in reality with three joints, the two apical defined by minute pubescence. *Thorax* about as long as broad, its frontal portion about half the width of the basal; the sides, behind, straight or nearly so, but with two or three tufts of setæ; on the middle there is an ill-defined longitudinal ridge, the

punctuation is indistinct but not coarse, it is a little uneven, with small spots of concentrated setæ. *Elytra* subcordate, base emarginate, the humeral angles extend a little forwards beyond the base of the thorax, the declivity nearly perpendicular and rather narrow; they bear series of coarse punctures, which, however, are usually concealed, the declivity is substriate; there are two distant, slightly (anteriorly) prolonged elevations at the base, which therefore appears trisinuate, the sides are uneven; there are two moderate elevations on the top of the posterior declivity, besides five or six others on each elytron, two patches near the middle bear yellow setæ. *Femora* clavate, each with a very prominent dentiform projection underneath; *tibiæ* much curved on the outer face, above the middle, the front pair on the inside, near the middle, considerably dilated, the apical hook proceeds from the outer angle; *tarsi* with the third joint bilobed.

Underside opaque, fuscous, with some yellow hair-like scales, fifth ventral segment red. *Prosternum*, in front, for half its width, deeply and abruptly emarginate, the space between this and the coxæ is depressed; coxæ (anterior) distinctly but not at all widely separated. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* are connate, an oblique depression towards each side marks the line of union, the first is depressed between the hind coxæ.

This is a remarkable insect, very different from the typical species in general outline.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Pirongia. Two specimens, brought amongst leaf-mould by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Chamæpsephis (Gen., p. 1206, Part V.).

2552. **C. flavipes**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, medially narrowed; elytra fuscous, thorax and rostrum more rufescent, femora testaceous, tibiæ more infuscate, antennæ obscure-reddish; sparingly and irregularly clothed with minute, depressed, scale-like setæ and with some longer erect ones, these latter form a small crest before the eyes, and several on the elytra, they are all quite yellow.

Rostrum rather longer than the thorax, slightly expanded in front, moderately arched, indistinctly bicarinate, punctate, nearly smooth at the apex. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle; scape rather short, flexuous, clavate at apex, not setigerous; first joint of the funiculus a little thicker but not longer than the second, 3–6 short and compact, seventh distinctly larger; club large, narrower than the seventh joint near the base, without distinct articulations. *Eyes* almost rotundate, free, rather large. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest near the middle, base and apex truncate, irregularly punctured. *Elytra* nearly cordiform, closely applied to the thorax, and of the same width at the base, broadest before the middle, the suture depressed at the base; they have series of quadrate punctures, but the sculpture becomes finer and striate behind; on the top of the declivity, on the second interstices, there are two small tufts, and there are others behind and near the sides. *Legs*

stout, femora clavate but slender near the base; *tibiæ* a little bent, the anterior distinctly arched beyond the middle, the inner extremity mucronate; the setæ on the legs are short; *tarsi* short, their second joint transverse, the penultimate sublobate.

This is a much narrower insect than *C. aurisetifer;* the eyes are rather larger; the head is more immersed; the scape is not so slender at the base; the funiculus is somewhat different; the scrobe is foveiform, but a shallow lateral groove extends to the eye. Notwithstanding these differences I think the two species may be placed together, at any rate for the present.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. A solitary specimen; another of Mr. A. T. Urquhart's leaf-mould novelties.

2553. **C. thoracicus,** *n.s.* *Subovate,* not narrow, subopaque; elytra and tibiæ fuscous, thorax and beak reddish, femora more or less testaceous, the antennæ of a paler red than the tarsi; the clothing irregularly distributed, consisting of very small, scale-like yellow setæ.

Rostrum longer than the thorax, parallel, arched, closely and finely punctured in front, bicarinate behind. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle. *Scape* slender, its apex clavate, with minute yellow setæ. Second joint of the *funiculus* as large as the first, if not larger, 3–6 shorter, each a little broader than its predecessor, seventh a good deal larger than the sixth; club ovate. *Thorax* as broad as it is long, the middle of the base depressed, widest at the middle, slightly rounded there, more narrowed in front than behind, base truncate, apex slightly incurved; its surface a little uneven, the punctures rather small and irregular, so that there is a smooth space on each side of the middle in front. *Elytra* ovate, base subtruncate, with a very slender margin across the middle, where it is depressed; the sides very slightly curved, widest at, or behind, the posterior femora; they have series of rather shallow, not closely placed, punctures (sometimes with slightly-raised transverse intervals), there are two such rows, on each elytron, near the suture, those beyond are irregular; in line with the fourth and fifth interstices there are two large but only slightly-raised spots covered with small setæ, a third one, placed further back and nearer the side, bears coarser setæ; just before the top of the declivity, which is not at all abrupt, the setæ are more concentrated, and they form small spots on the slope itself. *Legs* sparsely setose.

The head is much smaller than it is in *C. aurisetifer.* The inner extremity of the front tibiæ is not perceptibly produced and acute, as it is in *C. flavipes,* which is of different form. Although this does not agree exactly with the typical species, I fail to find good distinguishing generic characters.

The incurved thoracic apex is distinctive.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, picked out of leaf-mould brought by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2554. **C. obscurus,** *n.s.* Differs as follows from *C. thoracicus:* The *eyes* are only separated by a small patch of yellow setæ, so that they are more approximated than in any other species. The *head* is immersed up to the eyes, and it is evidently very narrow. The second ventral *segment* equals the first in length. The *thorax* is rather more contracted in front, and its apex is truncate. In *C. thoracicus* there is a difference of level between the basal and anterior portions of the *rostrum* at the antennal insertion; this mark is wanting in *C. obscurus*. In *C. thoracicus* the suture between the first and second segments is fine and slightly curved; the latter is impunctate, the former has a round depression behind, and it is longer than the other.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, another of Mr. Urquhart's captures.

Phronira.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, subparallel, arched, very slightly thickened towards the base. The *scrobes* begin about one-third of the length from the apex, oblique, when they reach the head they are separated below by a narrow space only. *Eyes* transverse, oval, placed in front of the head at the sides of the rostrum, flat, just uncovered. *Scape* flexuous, its extremity incrassate and hardly attaining the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate; first joint longer and thicker than the second, 3–7 become broader. *Club* ovate, with minute apical joints. *Thorax* about as long as broad, constricted in front, base subtruncate; the sides, in front, incurved, the angle of the prosternal depression is obtuse, and, in repose, covers the eye. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax at the base, so that the shoulders overlap the basal angles of the thorax, they are narrowed and abruptly bent down behind. *Femora* grooved at the extremity underneath. *Tibiæ* flexuous, with well-developed apical hooks. *Tarsi* short and narrow, their third joint but little expanded, entire below, excavate above, fourth joint moderately slender, hardly as long as the preceding three; claws small.

Prosternum abruptly and deeply emarginate in front (as in *Bantiades*), depressed between this and the coxæ; the raised curved margins extend to the coxæ, they are continued inside these, and form a more or less distinct border just behind them; this depression cannot be called the pectoral canal as understood when referring to the *Cryptorhynchidæ*, as it is incapable of receiving the rostrum, and does not reach the base of the prosternum. Front *coxæ* distinctly separated. *Mesosternum* extremely short. *Metasternum* sharply truncate between the middle coxæ; these not so far apart as the hind pair. *Abdomen* large, the suture between the hind coxæ bisinuate, or nearly truncate, basal segment sometimes twice as large as the second, the suture between these latter often obliterated in the middle; third and fourth very short, with straight deep sutures.

This genus should be placed near *Bantiades*.

2555. **P. nodosa,** *n.s.* *Broad*, subovate, subopaque, piceous, antennæ and tarsi reddish; sparsely clothed with yellowish-red setæ.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, feebly tricarinate, its apex red. The *scape* with a few erect yellow hairs. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, rather suddenly constricted and depressed in front; the sides nearly straight behind; its surface coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured, on the middle there is usually a raised line which terminates in a basal depression. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax, not twice its length, their sides but little rounded, posterior declivity nearly vertical; they are striate-punctate, the punctures distant and sometimes shallow, the declivity quite striate; base sinuous, with two nodose elevations, on the third interstices, the shoulders anteriorly produced and nodiform; fifth interstices distinctly, the fourth indistinctly, nodose between the middle and the base; on the summit of the declivity the third and fifth are a little elevated or nodose; the setæ are slender and erect, they are almost entirely confined to the elevated parts and the apical portion. *Legs* with short grey setæ.

Underside slightly shining, rufo-piceous; fifth ventral segment red, finely and closely punctured; the punctuation of the metasternum closer and coarser than that of the second segment; with short greyish setæ. The sides of the *metasternum* raised and laterally produced between the middle and hind coxæ. Second segment as long as the metasternum, its frontal suture fine and sinuous. Front *coxæ* widely separated.

Fem. *Rostrum* finely sculptured, pitchy-red; antennal insertion near the apex, one-third of the length.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Four individuals, amongst leaves. To this genus Nos. 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, and 1226 must be added. No. 1227, I think, must be referred to a distinct genus, as the anterior coxæ are nearly contiguous.

Sosgenes.

Nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, slightly narrowed medially, nearly glabrous, there being only a few minute setæ, the depressed parts with scale-like matter. *Rostrum* subparallel, only slightly thickened behind, slightly contracted, or pinched-in, at the base; its frontal portion smooth and shining, and abruptly marked off from the opaque sculptured portion. *Scrobes* deep, beginning at the smooth part, and extending below the sides to the front of the head, they become broader behind. *Scape* very gradually thickened, barely attaining the front of the head. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint nearly twice the length of the second, but little thicker; third slightly longer than broad; 4–7 more or less transverse, scarcely at all dilated. *Club* comparatively large, ovate, nearly thrice as broad as the seventh joint, indistinctly jointed. Head globose below, not visible above. *Eyes* invisible. *Thorax* without ocular lobes, base

and apex truncate, broadly contracted in front, widest near the middle. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* slightly sinuate at the base, about the same width as the thorax there, very little broader behind. *Legs* stout. *Femora* simple, grooved below near the apex. *Tibiæ* mucronate. *Tarsi* narrow, not elongate, the three basal joints short, the first hardly perceptible above, third entire below, excavate above, the fourth nearly as broad as the third, as long as the basal three; claws well developed, divergent; the soles sparingly clothed with long outstanding hairs.

Prosternum abruptly and deeply emarginate medially in front, between this and the coxæ depressed, but with a raised margin in front of the coxæ, and prolonged as an acute process between them. Anterior *coxæ* almost touching. *Mesosternum* with a process between the middle coxæ, curved at its apex. Middle *coxæ* globose, distinctly separated. *Metasternum* short; hind coxæ widely separated. *Abdomen* moderate, the basal segment larger than the second, these two without any distinct median suture, third and fourth very short and on a lower plane than the second.

I know of no near ally. The apex of the rostrum resembles that of *Clypeorhynchus*, but the prosternal emargination is like that of *Bantiades*.

2556. **S. carinatus,** *n.s. Subopaque*, fuscous, rostrum and legs obscurely rufescent, antennæ and tarsi reddish, club paler.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, indistinctly bicarinate, with ill-defined sculpture, its apex shining-red. *Antennæ* finely pubescent. *Thorax* longer than broad, the sides obtusely rounded near the middle, more narrowed in front than behind; moderately closely and coarsely punctured, each puncture with a minute seta and tawny scale-like matter, it is indistinctly impressed along the middle. *Elytra* striate-punctate, the punctures rather large, mostly oblong and close to one another; interstices narrow, the third, and the suture, moderately elevated throughout. *Legs* with coarse shallow sculpture, sparingly clothed above. Posterior *tibiæ*, along their inner face, fringed with pale, elongate hairs; the others less distinctly.

Underside opaque, fuscous; the apical ventral segment red and minutely sculptured; the basal two with coarse shallow punctures and yellow setæ; the first depressed in the middle; the second appears as if it were raised behind; legs with fine yellow setæ.

A second, smaller specimen has no ciliæ on the tibiæ; this, no doubt, is the female.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One pair, picked out of leaf-mould brought by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Rachidiscus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, elongate, gradually but considerably narrowed medially, apterous. *Rostrum* moderate, very slightly narrowed

behind. The *scrobes* begin near the apex, about one-third of the length, they are very narrow, and are directed, almost at once, towards the lower and front part of the head. *Antennæ* rather short. The *scape* reaches the middle of the eye, it is slender and flexuous, but moderately abruptly clavate at the extremity. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint subglobular, second short, 3–7 transverse, each becoming a little broader. *Club* ovate, its short basal joint so narrowed as to appear like an eighth joint of the funiculus, apical joints short. *Head* short, a little broader than the rostrum. *Eyes* subrotundate, not prominent, with coarse facets, placed some little distance from the thorax, as much on the upper surface as on the sides. *Thorax* truncate at base and apex, without ocular lobes, evidently longer than broad. *Elytra* connate, of the same width as the thorax at the base, which is finely margined, and closely applied to the thorax, about twice as broad in line with the hind thighs. *Legs* long, about equally, and widely, distant from one another. *Femora* rather slender, grooved near the extremity. *Tibiæ* flexuous, mucronate. *Tarsi* narrow, second joint transverse, third but little broader, grooved above, but not bilobed, fourth about as long as the preceding three; claws bent, rather small.

Prosternum rather long, obliquely incurved in front, and with a median depression extending to the coxæ; these are prominent and contiguous. Middle *coxæ* globose, prominent, slightly separated; the posterior distant. Metasternum of moderate length. *Abdomen* rounded between the hind coxæ, the basal segment rather larger than the second, the intervening suture straight and rather deep, third and fourth with very broad, deep sutures, not much abbreviated, and, together, equalling the fifth in length.

This is another curious form, not like any other with which I am acquainted, and, perhaps, most nearly related to *Ristheus*.

2557. **R. granicollis,** *n.s.* *Glabrous*, rufo-piceous, slightly shining, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, arched above, finely and indistinctly punctured. *Thorax* obviously longer than broad, subcylindrical, not much broader near the middle than it is elsewhere; its sculpture consists of granular elevations; on the middle, near the front, there is a slightly-raised spot. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base and for some distance further back, they are afterwards dilated, so that the portion before and behind the posterior femora is about twice as broad as the base, the hind declivity is nearly vertical, the sides are inflexed; the basal margin, in the middle, is quite slender and entire, it is thickened at each side, and, near the middle, this thickened part is rather abruptly bent towards the suture, the large basal enclosed space, which is depressed, looks like an exaggerated scutellum, it is then more or less interruptedly prolonged to the apex; the rest of their sculpture consists of interrupted longitudinal ridges, the second is most elevated, but not greatly, in line with the hind thighs, the third on top of the declivity, but it is obsolete at the base and again

behind the middle, the fourth is raised behind the middle only; the intervals may be termed striæ, with some punctures in them, the declivity is striate.

Underside piceous, the second abdominal segment is nearly flat and a little shining, the first and the metasternum are longitudinally impressed, the last three are red: there are only a few shallow punctures and minute grey setæ. The *legs* are indistinctly pubescent. The middle of the body is little more than $\frac{1}{5}$ line in breadth.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One pair, brought by Mr. Urquhart amongst leaves.

Phyllodytes.

Nov. gen.

Elongate. Prosternum medially emarginate. Front *coxæ* globose, almost touching each other, placed nearer the base than to the front of the prosternum. Mesosternal *process* broadly triangular and fitting into a notch of the metasternum between the coxæ, which are moderately separated. *Metasternum* rather short. *Hind coxæ* extend almost to the sides, widely separated by the very broad, slightly-curved, abdominal process. *Abdomen* elongate, basal segment rather larger than the second, the suture oblique towards the sides; third and fourth only moderately short, their sutures broad, deep, and straight; fifth flat. *Legs* elongate, *femora* medially clavate; *tibiæ* flexuous, their inner extremity mucronate; *tarsi* narrow, their soles with elongate outstanding hairs, second joint transverse, the third broadly excavate above but not lobate, fourth elongate, claws simple. *Mandibles* curved, moderately prominent, bifid at apex. *Palpi* short. *Rostrum* about the same length as the thorax, of moderate breadth, not slender, widely and slightly contracted medially. The *scrobes* begin near the apex, where they are open above (pterygiate), they extend obliquely downwards halfway to the eyes, and, near the middle, become shallow. *Eyes* small, just free, quite lateral, directed obliquely downwards. *Scape* rather long and stout, not much thickened towards the extremity, extending to just beyond the back part of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint longer than the second, 3–7 subquadrate; club oval, pubescent, indistinctly jointed. *Thorax* longer than broad, its base and apex truncate. There is no visible *scutellum*. *Elytra* elongate, subcordate, the base incurved and hardly exceeding the thorax in width, their sides inflexed, their *epipleuræ* extremely narrow.

Ocular lobes absent. Posterior corbels not cavernous.

An anomalous form. The mandibular scar cannot be seen, so that the genus should not be placed in the *Otiorhynchidæ*. If the tibial hooks were present the insect could be located in the *Cossonidæ*, near *Exomesites*, which it somewhat resembles.

2558. **P. foveatus,** *n.s. Elongate*, narrow, moderately convex, subopaque, fusco-niger; antennæ and tarsi reddish; femora testaceous, blackish at the base, their extremity, and the tibiæ, in-

fuscate; the body, and the legs, very sparingly clothed with fine yellowish and long erect brown setæ, the depressed parts filled with tawny sappy matter.

Rostrum with two slender carinæ about equidistant from the sides and the middle, usually covered with tawny squamosity. *Scape* slightly flexuous, bearing some slender setæ, opaque, dark-red. *Thorax* about one-third longer than it is broad, a little wider near the front than it is elsewhere, gradually and slightly narrowed posteriorly; its sculpture consists of large foveiform impressions and narrow interstices, but near the base and apex the sculpture becomes finer. *Elytra* not twice the length of the thorax, not much broader than it is, hardly any wider at the base than near the middle, gradually narrowed and declivous posteriorly; they have series of oblong punctiform impressions, which are not always regular, but generally form striæ, interstices simple.

Underside shining, rufo-fuscous; *abdomen* finely punctate, with depressed yellow setæ, depressed between the hind coxæ, and with coarser punctures there; *prosternum* with larger punctures; *rostrum* obtusely ridged longitudinally, its apex, above, shining, red, without grooves or suture.

Length (rost. incl.), 1⅝ lines; breadth, nearly ⅝ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. The insect subsists on fallen leaves, on the ground. Five specimens.

Nestrius.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Phyllodytes*, but differing structurally in some respects. *Prosternum* widely incurved, instead of being medially emarginate in front. Anterior *coxæ* slightly separated. Mesosternal *process* cuneiform; that of the metasternum truncate between the middle coxæ. *Tarsi* slightly broader, with even longer outstanding hairs, their third joint lobate. *Mandibles* not quite as long. *Rostrum* shorter than the thorax, arched above, depressed near the eyes, only slightly pterygiate. The *scrobe* starts near the apex, almost touches the eye, open above in front, broad. *Eyes* small, lateral, oval, prominent, directed obliquely downwards, free from the thorax. *Scape* straight, not slender, very slightly incrassate apically, reaching just beyond the apex of the thorax. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint nearly twice the length of the second, third as long as the second; club oval, rather broad, obsoletely articulated. *Head* not immersed to the eyes, but short. *Thorax* suboviform, but with a slight, broad, frontal constriction, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* subtruncate at base. *Antennæ* inserted near apex.

2559. **N. serripes**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, convex, subopaque, obscure-red, femora fulvescent; it is sparingly clothed with small, yellowish setæ, and also with longer erect ones.

Rostrum narrower than the head, but not slender. *Antennæ* red; scape opaque, with erect slender setæ. *Thorax* large, longer than

broad; its sides slightly, the posterior angles much rounded; its punctures large, sometimes confluent, finer beyond the centre, more or less rugose. *Elytra* scarcely broader than the thorax at the base, not twice its length, shoulders slightly narrowed, their sides nearly straight, narrowed behind; they are almost striate-punctate, but appear transversely rugose. *Legs* robust; *tibiæ* slightly flexuous, the hind pair, along their inner face, distinctly serrate, their inner extremity more prolonged than the others.

Underside obscure-red, more or less evidently punctate, with depressed yellowish setæ; *prosternum* transversely impressed in front; *metasternum* with a transverse elevation on the middle; *abdomen* slightly raised between the hind coxæ, third and fourth segments not very short, second somewhat flattened in the middle, its frontal suture distinct.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two examples, brought amongst leaf-mould by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Plotnus.

Nov. gen.

The species for which this genus is proposed resembles *Nestrius serripes* more than any other, but some structural details necessitate the generic separation of the two species.

The *rostrum* is shorter and more arched above, and, moreover, it is depressed, or pinched in, near the eyes. The *scrobe* is shallow behind, it extends to the eye, and occupies the whole side of the rostrum. The *eyes* are small and rotundate. The *scape* bears slender setæ, it reaches just beyond the front of the thorax, it is thick, but not much thicker near the extremity than it is at the base. The first joint of the *funiculus* is nearly twice the length of the second, the third and fourth are longer than broad; the club is broadly oval, pilose, and evidently articulated. The *tarsi* are furnished with long, prominent hairs. The apex of the *rostrum* presents a good distinguishing character; it is smooth, and marked off by a fine suture so as to appear like the genus *Clypeorhynchus*.

2560. **P. ovithorax,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, fusco-testaceous, the rostrum and thorax dull-obscure-reddish, the antennæ and tarsi reddish; it is sparsely clothed with small, depressed, yellowish setæ, and some longer, erect, pale ones.

Thorax longer than broad, oviform, its sides slightly and evenly rounded; its surface a little unlevel, with shallow, irregular, foveiform impressions. *Elytra* closely striate-punctate.

Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum. *Prosternum* with a broad furrow (transversal) near the front. *Abdomen* with fine brassy scales.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Capleston. One example, found by Mr. Cavell.

Phemus (Gen., p. 1214, Part V.).

2561. **P. rufipes,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subopaque, fusco-niger, legs reddish, antennæ and tarsi pale yellowish-red; sparingly clothed with slender, short, depressed, yellowish setæ, the punctures covered with tawny scale-like matter.

This closely resembles *P. scabralis*, but the *femora* are red; the *thorax* is rather longer and narrower, its punctuation is not so coarse, but it is closer and more rugose; the *elytra* are nearly similar, but the third and fifth interstices are more elevated behind, the third is slightly raised at the base, they appear cariniform, but, in reality, they consist of series of small, round elevations; the rostrum is similarly grooved longitudinally, but along the middle of the groove there is a slender carina; the third joint of the anterior tarsi is oblong and scooped out above. *Prosternum* emarginate in front. Anterior *coxæ* separated by a narrow space only. *Metasternum* short. Second segment of the *abdomen* not distinctly separated from the first: the intercoxal suture truncate; undersurface more or less coarsely punctate.

Length (rost. incl.), 2½ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Pirongia. One individual, picked out of leaf-mould brought by Mr. A. T. Urquhart. *Phyllodytes*, *Nestrius*, and *Plotnus* are cognate forms, though differing in appearance.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Stilbopsis.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, short and broad, medially narrowed, smooth and polished, nearly nude. *Rostrum* rather shorter than the thorax, moderately stout, its basal half a little narrowed. *Scrobes* deep, starting near the apex (about one-third of the whole length), extending along the sides to below the eyes. *Scape* just attaining the eye, a little flexuous, gradually incrassate. *Funiculus* much longer than the scape, 7-articulate; first joint longer than second and much stouter at the apex; 3–5 bead-like; sixth and seventh sensibly broader; *club* oblong-oval, four-jointed. *Eyes* broadly-oval, just free, not distant above. *Head* very broad and rotundate, short above, conspicuous below. *Thorax* without ocular lobes, large, its length and breadth about equal, with a very distinct basal margin. *Scutellum* small, broadly-triangular. *Elytra* cordate, short and broad, declivous behind, their sides vertical, or a little inflexed, they scarcely exceed the thorax in breadth at the base, and are closely adapted thereto. *Legs* robust and rather long. *Femora* simple. *Tibiæ* flexuous, the extremity oblique, with well-developed hooks extending along the front edge and protruding beyond the inner angle. *Tarsi* moderate, third joint bilobed, fourth not elongate; claws short, very thick at the base; soles pilose. *Prosternum* short, widely but slightly incurved in front; front *coxæ* contiguous, pro-

minent, large, placed near the front. *Mesosternum* short, with a triangular process between the middle coxæ which meets the acutely-marginated projection of the metasternum, the middle coxæ only slightly separated. *Metasternum* very short, so that the margins of the middle and hind coxal cavities nearly touch each other. Posterior *coxæ* moderately distant, the intervening abdominal suture subtruncate. *Abdomen* large, the suture between the two basal segments almost obliterated, third and fourth segments not much abbreviated. *Epipleuræ* narrow.

The short, broad, convex, brightly-polished insect which forms the type of this genus has no near ally that I know of.

2562. **S. politus,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, the thorax with very few grey, hair-like scales in front, a few between the eyes, and about a dozen erect ones on each elytron; red, the rostrum and thorax sometimes pitchy-red, legs yellowish, sometimes infuscate, antennæ red.

Rostrum with a few fine punctures. Antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, funiculus pubescent. *Thorax* with rounded sides, a little depressed and constricted in front, disc convex, with fine remote punctures. *Elytra* finely margined laterally, convex, base depressed, almost free from sculpture, there being only a few fine punctures which are sometimes arranged in rows.

Underside red, finely punctured, with slender, decumbent, yellow hairs.

Length (rost. excl), $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three specimens, found on the ground amongst decaying leaves.

Aganeuma.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately elongate, parallel, arched, not slender. *Scrobes* beginning near apex, attaining the eyes, well marked throughout. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, globose below. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex. *Scape* barely reaching the eye, thickened towards the extremity. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint largest, second longer than broad, 3–5 subquadrate, sixth and seventh bead-like, a little broader than the preceding ones; club ovate, articulated. *Eyes* small, obliquely oval, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, oviform, not transverse. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* a little wider than the thorax at the base, each very slightly rounded towards the suture, ovate. *Legs* stout, femora simple; *tibiæ* stout, slightly flexuous, strongly mucronate at the inner extremity. *Tarsi* pubescent, their third joint narrow and bilobed; claws small. *Prosternum* with a semicircular emargination in front, somewhat elevated between this and the *coxæ;* these are large, prominent, and quite contiguous. *Metasternum* short and convex, it projects forward as a narrow, acute process, which meets the nearly vertical, narrow, mesosternal process, between the middle coxæ; these, therefore, are nearly con-

tiguous. *Abdomen* rather long, with a raised, curved, frontal suture between the hind coxæ, which are not widely distant; the suture between the two basal segments sinuate, the second about as long as the first, third and fourth not much shorter than the second, fifth longer than the preceding two. *Epipleuræ* narrow.

Aneuma is the nearest genus, but in this one there is not the slightest trace of the prosternal canal. The emarginate prosternum and approximated middle coxæ differentiate it from *Erirhinus*.

2563. **A. rufula,** *n.s.* *Convex*, moderately elongate, subovate, a little shining; red, elytra paler, legs and antennæ yellowish-red, club yellowish; pubescence flavescent, that on the thorax very slender and scanty; on the elytra, besides the fine decumbent hairs, there are numerous erect hair-like setæ.

Rostrum rather longer than the thorax, longitudinally grooved and carinate. *Thorax* very slightly, just perceptibly, constricted in front, its sides well rounded; the punctuation close, rather coarse, and more or less rugose. *Elytra* obovate, broader than the thorax, twice its length; distinctly and regularly striate-punctate; interstices narrow, indistinctly punctured. *Legs* finely pilose; *femora* with a minute denticle underneath.

Underside rufescent, with fine, decumbent, pallid hairs; the breast more or less coarsely punctured; the abdomen obsoletely sculptured, flattened.

There is no member of the *Erirhinidæ* which resembles it.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Hunua Range. Three specimens, found in different localities on the ground amongst leaves.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Acalles (Gen., p. 488).

2564. **A. dolosus,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, densely covered with depressed, rounded, reddish-brown scales, some blackish ones in front and behind; there is a large, broad, pale space on top of the hind declivity, as also some ill-defined ones on the elytra; there are numerous coarse, erect setæ, dark and pale; near the middle of the thorax there are two distant, sublunate, longitudinal, ill-marked grey spots; rostrum piceous, antennæ and tarsi dark-red.

Rostrum parallel, quite the length of the thorax, not shining, punctate, squamose behind. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle; scape rather slender, very little thickened near the extremity; funiculus longer, pubescent, first joint scarcely longer but much thicker than the second, third longer than broad, 4–7 become a little broader; club elongate, rather narrow, apical joints small. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest just behind the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, base subtruncate; it is coarsely punctate and studded with erect setæ. *Elytra* obovate, base slightly bisinuate and of the same width as the thorax, their sides gently

rounded, so that the middle is but little broader than the base; striate-punctate, without distinct elevations; the broad pale space densely covered with small scales, intermingled, and bordered, with setæ. *Legs* stout: femora densely squamose above, the two hind pairs deeply grooved underneath, the front pair deeply near the apex only; tibiæ with distinct hooks, densely fringed externally, with setæ on the inside; tarsi rather long, second joint longer than broad, third moderately broad and deeply lobed.

Underside blackish, moderately closely punctured, clothed with rather coarse, oblong, yellow scales. The lower part of the side of the thorax, just above the angle of the pectoral canal, slightly curved outwardly and setose; this may be called the *ocular lobe*. The *canal* wider near, but not at, the front than elsewhere, its hind border elevated between the middle coxæ. *Metasternum* short, on nearly the same level from one side to the other. Basal ventral *segment* large, depressed, broad in front and extending forwards beyond the coxæ, second half the length of the first, with a distinct sinuous frontal suture.

This can only be confounded with *A. scitus*, which, however, is a much prettier insect. These two species can be easily separated after an examination of the undersides.

Length (rost. excl.), 1½ lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

Hunua Range, near Drury. Two examples.

Obs.—*Acalles scitus*. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* are on an abruptly higher plane than the three last, on the second the scales are slender, still more so, and quite small, on the first. The hind border of the pectoral *canal* is acutely elevated and *sharply* rounded in line with the back of the coxæ. The flat basal segment of the abdomen seems to extend right up to the border of the canal, so that the *metasternum* seems to consist of an oblique ridge from the hind coxæ to the canal-border. The pectoral *canal* is similar in *A. dolosus*, its front angles extend a little inwards, the sides converge a little near the coxæ, so that the cavity is a good deal wider near the front than it is elsewhere. It will be apparent that, though an abraded or imperfect *A. scitus* is, superficially, extremely like an *A. dolosus*, the sternal structure warrants their generic separation.

The perfect *A. scitus* has coarse reddish-brown scales on the *thorax*, an interrupted grey line along the middle, and grey scales nearly form a line across it, the erect setæ are blackish. The scales on the *elytra* are very small and nearly ferruginous for the most part; the broad space on top of the declivity is composed of cream-coloured squamæ, with grey setæ at each side, but in front and behind it is bordered with angulated black spots; there are four small black crests between the middle and the base: at each side of the hind-body there are three lines of black-and-white scales; the elytral punctures are moderately coarse and distant, and do not form striæ.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One.

2565. **A. comptus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, narrow, without crests or elevations; body and legs with numerous, slender, rather long, erect fuscous setæ; squamosity red, on the thorax depressed, slender, and elongate, with a few pale-yellow scales near its sides; elytra with smaller squamæ, mostly erect, very unevenly distributed, and with some yellow ones at the shoulders; piceous, rostrum pitchy-red, antennæ and tarsi obscure-testaceous, legs sordid fusco-rufous.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, shining, sparsely and finely punctate, its base squamose. *Thorax* a good deal longer than broad, base truncate, widest behind the middle, where its sides are rounded, more narrowed (but gradually) towards the front than behind; coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly broader before the middle than the widest part of the thorax, but not wider at the base than it is; punctate-striate, the striæ rather broad and deep, the suture well defined. *Legs* rather long; femora simple; tibiæ rather slender, flexuous, the anterior with well-developed apical hooks; tarsi narrow, third joint expanded and lobate, fourth slender.

Antennæ inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum. *Scape* short and thick, gradually incrassate. *Funiculus* elongate, first joint longer and stouter than second, 3–7 increase in breadth, so that the seventh is as broad as the base of the club, which is widest beyond the middle, apical joints very small.

There are no *ocular lobes*. The *eyes* are just free, and are nearly rotundate. The *coxæ* are equidistant. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* elongate, flat, the punctures arranged in transverse series, with depressed grey scales, first segment about twice as long as the second, which equals the third and fourth together.

There is no species like this, except perhaps *Agacalles formosus:* the present species is smaller, with a narrower thorax, but the elytra are more broadly cordiform, and the legs are materially different.

Length (rost. excl.), 1; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One, found on the ground amongst decaying leaves.

2566. **A. facilis,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, without crests or elevations, piceous; tibiæ obscure-red, tarsi paler; antennæ yellowish, club blackish; clothed with small, dark and tawny scales, and erect, conspicuous, slender, fuscous and pallid setæ.

Rostrum shining, rufo-piceous, nearly smooth, subparallel, squamose at base. *Antennæ* shining, implanted just behind the middle; scape short, thickened apically; funiculus elongate, first joint rather longer than second, slender at the base, much dilated apically, 3–6 almost bead-like, seventh a little larger than, and nearly as dark as, the club, which has three small terminal joints. *Thorax* longer than broad, slightly wider behind the middle than it is at the base, which is truncate, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly; its surface closely, moderately coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctate; tawny scales form a central line and several small spots. *Elytra*

very slightly broader than the thorax at the base, this is truncate, they are widest at the middle, where they exceed the broadest part of the thorax; moderately coarsely striate-punctate; tawny scales form a sort of broad fascia on top of the declivity, but not reaching the sides, a large subapical spot, and some ill-defined spots near the sides of the disc. *Legs* long; thighs simple; tibiæ a little bent, uncinate, with but few setæ except the prominent ones near the knees; tarsi moderate, third joint expanded and lobate. *Scutellum* absent.

Underside piceous; fifth ventral segment reddish, with small yellow setæ; other parts distinctly punctured, with fine, depressed, grey setæ. The pectoral *canal* extends to the back part of the middle coxæ, and is limited by the moderately-raised mesosternal margin. *Metasternum* short. Basal segment of *abdomen* longer than the second, truncate between the hind coxæ, not depressed.

This is more like *A. cingulatus* than any other species, but it is rather narrower, more slender, &c. The suture between the metasternum and abdomen in that species is deep and broad; the suture between the two basal segments is as indistinct as it is in *A. facilis*. There are no ocular lobes, the sides of the thorax being slightly incurved from above to the angles of the canal. *Eyes* flat. *Femora* grooved at the apex, shallow elsewhere.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One pair, amongst fallen leaves.

2567. **A. quietus,** *n.s.* *Subovate*, convex, medially narrowed, without inequalities, slightly nitid; piceous, the tarsi and apex of thorax reddish, antennæ, including the club, fulvescent; sparingly clothed with depressed, testaceous setæ, and, on the elytra, with coarse, erect, pallid setæ, the legs with nearly similar clothing.

Rostrum shining, rufo-piceous, sparsely punctured, squamose at base, subparallel. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle, rather slender and shining; scape gradually thickened; funiculus elongate, first joint longer than second, 3–7 become broader; club oblong-oval, indistinctly articulated. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, not narrow, its widest part behind the middle, the sides rounded there, broadly contracted near the front, base truncate; closely and distinctly punctate. *Elytra* nearly cordate, or obovate, base straight, and hardly wider than the thorax; deeply and broadly punctate-striate, the punctures large and close, interstices narrow; along the suture the fine, scale-like brassy setæ are conspicuous, the coarse and fine setæ are placed on the interstices. *Legs* stout, densely clothed, femora simple, tibiæ hooked; tarsi rather broad, third joint very broad and lobed, fourth slender.

Underside black, shining, punctate, the intervals between the punctures densely and minutely sculptured, with slender grey setæ. The raised border of the *canal* reaches the middle of the intermediate coxæ. *Metasternum* not very short, higher in the middle than at the sides. First segment of *abdomen* flat, larger than the second, the suture between them nearly straight, and deep at the sides.

Scutellum absent. The sides of the thorax, in front, incurved between the canal-angles and the upper surface.

Distinguishable by the deep elytral striæ, narrow interstices, and small size.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three examples, on the ground amongst leaves.

2568. **A. alpestris,** *n.s.* *Compact,* subovate, very complex, without superficial inequalities, a little shining; infuscate-red, legs more obscurely coloured, with fuscous and pallid setæ; antennæ and tarsi yellowish-red; clothed for the most part with slender fulvescent or testaceous scales (according to individual varieties), and a few pale erect setæ, in one example there is an angular, bare, pitchy space on each side of the elytra.

Rostrum pitchy-red, finely punctate, gradually and very slightly narrowed near the middle, squamose behind, suddenly, but only slightly, pinched in near the eyes. *Thorax* about as long as broad, very much, but not at all abruptly, narrowed towards the front, base truncate; closely but not coarsely punctured. *Elytra* convex, widest at the middle, the sides rounded; base not wider than the thorax and closely applied thereto, feebly bisinuate; they are punctate-striate, the striæ near the suture, near the middle only, very deep and broad; the interstices nearest to these sulci are a little elevated on top of the declivity, the others are broad.

Underside more or less punctate, with a few greyish slender scales.

Antennæ medially inserted; scape short, just attaining the eye, gradually thickened; funiculus 7-articulate, first joint larger than second, 3–7 increase in breadth; club broad, ovate, the three apical joints very short. *Eyes* broadly-oval. No ocular lobes, the sides of the thorax, in front, incurved. *Tarsi* with the third joint densely clothed underneath, broadly expanded and lobed, fourth narrow, claws small. *Femora* grooved below, the anterior near the apex only. *Tibiæ* uncinate. Pectoral *canal* bounded between the middle coxæ by a moderately-raised margin. Metasternum broadly rounded in line with the hind part of the middle coxæ. *Abdomen* large, first segment nearly twice the length of the second in the middle, the suture between them a little sinuous.

The insect looks like a small, broad *Sclodolichus.* The deep sutural striæ of the elytra, with the raised adjacent interstices, will lead to its recognition almost at a glance.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two, amongst leaf-mould brought by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2569. **A. picatus,** *n.s.* *Compact,* very convex, ovate, without inequalities of surface, shining, piceous; covered with fulvous and grey hair-like scales, the grey ones irregularly distributed and sometimes forming spots, there are also erect fuscous setæ; legs obscure-red, tarsi and antennæ red, club smoky-brown.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, rather broad, slightly narrowed towards the centre, red, and finely sculptured, in front, the basal portion with yellowish scales. *Thorax* truncate at the base, gradually narrowed towards the front, without distinct punctures. *Elytra* closely adapted to the thorax, very convex, abruptly curvedly deflexed behind, widest near the middle, apparently without sculpture. *Legs* densely clothed with fulvous hairs, and erect infuscate setæ, comparatively long and robust; thighs not clavate; anterior tibiæ incurved along the outside, with distinct terminal hooks; tarsi with first joint rather slender, second joint as long as broad, third a good deal expanded and lobate, fourth elongate and slender.

There is no *scutellum*. *Eyes* rather large, just free, subrotundate. No *ocular lobes*. *Antennæ* medially inserted; scape short and thick, much, but only gradually, incrassate; funiculus elongate, first joint stout, largest; club ovate, apical joints short and pubescent.

This should be placed near *A. alpestris*. It may be known by the smooth shining surface, its quite uninterrupted outline, and distinct contrasts in coloration. It is not likely that these two species will remain in *Acalles*.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One, on the ground, amongst leaves.

2570. **A. aulacus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, broad, ovate, without conspicuous inequalities of surface, piceous, antennæ and tarsi red; densely covered with subdepressed, coarse, rounded scales, mostly reddish-brown, blackish ones form two large elongate patches near the base of the thorax, and small irregular spots on the elytra; the four hind tibiæ are dark near the knees; on the third and fourth interstices of each elytron, in line with the hind thighs, there is a distinct grey spot; there are no erect setæ.

Rostrum about the length of the thorax, feebly narrowed towards the middle, coarsely and rugosely punctured in front, squamose behind. *Thorax* about as long as broad, its frontal half depressed and obviously contracted, not abruptly so, however; it is coarsely and closely punctured; the scales at the sides, and along the front of the dark spots, are more erect than the others but do not form crests. *Elytra* short, much rounded, base truncate and closely applied to the thorax, of the same width there, much broader behind the shoulders, so much curved as to be vertical behind; the suture, at the base, is somewhat depressed, and has two small black tubercles; they are punctate-striate, the striæ appear to be deep, owing to the overlapping scales on the interstices, which are rather broad; there is a blackish spot near each shoulder. *Legs* comparatively long and thick, the scales on the front *femora* are longer than those on the others, these thighs are not clavate but they are thick, and grooved below at the apex, the other femora are grooved underneath; anterior tibiæ rather short, a little curved, prominent at the knees, with moderate hooks; *tarsi* with broadly-expanded and lobate third joints.

Antennæ medially inserted; scape short and thick; funiculus

with the first joint thick but shorter than the second, 3–7 gradually thickened; club large, oblong, obliquely narrowed at one side; the apical joints small.

Underside piceous. *Metasternum* short, with oblique, elevated borders between the hind and middle coxæ; its middle portion, and the basal ventral segment, much flattened or depressed, closely punctured, the latter with very slender erect hairs; second segment, and the sides of the first, with coarse scales, third and fourth each with one row of similar scales, the fifth with smaller scales. The pectoral *canal* with raised hind border.

There is no *scutellum*. The front sides of the *thorax* are incurved from above to the angles of the canal. *Eyes* large, hardly free, subrotundate.

Somewhat similar to No. 867 in form; the thorax, however, is not abruptly narrowed in front, and there are no crests. It is a very distinct species.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two, found on the ground amongst leaves.

2571. **A. allostethus,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, squamosity greyish-testaceous; blackish, antennæ and tarsi reddish, front of rostrum piceous.

This closely resembles *A. aulacus;* the frontal portion of the *rostrum* has deeper, closer, and more rugose punctures; the *thorax* is distinctly longer, more narrowed anteriorly, and it has a central longitudinal line; the *elytra*, though very similar, have more numerous black and greyish spots; the dark marks near the shoulders, as well as those on the thorax, are similar; the most important differences are to be seen underneath.

The hind border of the pectoral *canal* is thicker. The *metasternum* is without the oblique intercoxal elevations. The *squamosity* is yellowish. The *club* is unsymmetrical also.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Maketu. One, on the ground, amongst fallen leaves.

2572. **A. incultus,** *n.s.* *Broad*, widest behind the shoulders, nearly equally narrowed towards both extremities; opaque, squamosity dense, rather small, oviform, depressed, mostly pale infuscate-red, each side of the posterior declivity blackish, there are also dark scale-like erect setæ; femora dark and opaque, tibiæ obscure-red and sparsely setose, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum rather short, slightly pinched in near the eyes, broad, dark, opaque, asperate, and squamose, there are, apparently, five slender costæ, the basal portion bears reddish scales. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, much, but not suddenly, narrowed in front, the sides in front of the middle appearing somewhat incurved; there are no crests, there is a row of coarse grey setæ in front, it is coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* cordiform, base slightly sinuous and hardly at all broader than the thorax, the declivity

abrupt, rounded; punctate-striate apparently, the punctures hidden, the third interstices are just perceptibly elevated near the base. *Legs* long and thick; the anterior *femora* rather longer than the others, the *tibiæ* rather shorter, their hooks distinct, there are some coarse conspicuous setæ near the knees; *tarsi* with broadly-expanded and lobate third joints, the fourth rather short.

The pectoral *canal* is profound, with abruptly-raised hind borders. The *metasternum* and basal segments are broadly impressed, and are covered with greyish or fulvescent scales, the other segments are sparingly clothed with minute scales.

Antennæ inserted at, or just behind, the middle of the beak; scape short and thick; funiculus elongate, but not slender, second joint quite as long as the first, but much more slender, 4–7 transverse; club unsymmetrical. *Eyes* large, just free, subrotundate. There are no *ocular lobes*, the thorax being nearly truncate from the canal-angles to the upper surface. *Scutellum* absent.

Congeneric with *A. aulacus*, but differing in shape.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Amongst leaves on the ground; one.

Scelodolichus (Gen., p. 495).

2573. **S. hilaris,** *n.s.* *Convex*, narrow, narrowed and depressed medially; shining, rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi red; densely covered with decumbent, hair-like, red scales, there is usually, however, a large bare pitchy space near each side of the elytra, the erect setæ are numerous, not coarse, and generally fuscous; sometimes there are about six pallid spots on the hind-body.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, rather more expanded at the base than in front, finely punctate. *Eyes* oblique, broadly-oval. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rather more narrowed in front than behind, base finely margined; closely, deeply, but not very coarsely punctured. *Elytra* marginated at the base, which is of the same width as the thorax, they are widest behind the shoulders, and are gradually narrowed and much deflexed posteriorly; they have series of distant and not very deep punctures. *Legs* long; thighs arched above, not clavate, grooved near the extremity; tibiæ flexuous, with well-developed apical hooks; tarsi pilose below, narrow, first joint elongate, slender at the base, second joint of the anterior longer than broad, third moderately expanded and lobed.

Antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum; scape reaching the front of the eyes, shining, gradually incrassate; funiculus elongate, first joint distinctly thicker but not much longer than the second, 3–7 become broader; club ovate, indistinctly triarticulate.

Underside subopaque, with shallow sculpture, and yellow, hair-like scales or setæ; there is a depression from the middle coxæ to the second ventral segment. Pectoral *canal* very deep, bounded between the middle coxæ by the strongly-elevated margin of the mesosternum. *Metasternum* short, so that the hind and intermediate coxal

cavities are contiguous. *Abdomen* elongate, the basal segment, in the middle, twice the length of the second, the suture between these straight but indistinct. Epipleuræ entire, extremely narrow. All the *coxæ* about equally widely separated, globose, and prominent. The anterior *femora* are articulated to the middle of the coxæ, the others to the front and inner face, a peculiarity which does not obtain in No. 882. In a reversed specimen of that species (*S. lineithorax*) I find that the hind border of the *mesosternum*, between the coxæ, is not raised, but flat. The species may be generically separated when the sternal structure can be carefully studied.

Length (rost. excl.), 1¾ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. On the ground, amongst fallen leaves.

Crisius (Gen., p. 500).

2574. **C. fasciculatus**, *n.s.* *Piceous*, antennæ and tarsi red; squamosity variegate, on the thorax coarse, mostly pitchy, with a streak near each side, and some odd scales, reddish-brown; on the elytra the scales are very small, round, and flat, chiefly pale-ferruginous, the raised parts are formed of coarse, erect scales or setæ, blackish and testaceous.

Rostrum longer than thorax, subparallel; nude and finely sculptured in front; with reddish-brown scales behind. *Thorax* moderately closely punctured, its frontal half abruptly contracted, with some pale apical squamæ; the basal portion, in front, with two tufts of nearly black scales, placed near the middle, and one at each side, there are two smaller ones near the base. Scutellum indistinct. *Elytra* striate-punctate, with oblique shoulders, much narrowed posteriorly, their sides with irregular tufts; at the base, near the middle of each elytron, there is a dark, raised longitudinal streak; behind each of these there are two dark rounded tufts in line with the back part of the humeral prominence; before the posterior femur there is a curved, interrupted elevation, extending from the side towards the suture, there is a similar one behind the thigh, the coarser parts are at the side, the squamæ on these are blackish or testaceous; there are, also, three small crests halfway down the declivity, which is paler than the disc. *Legs* with variegate scales and erect setæ.

Abdomen with small brick-red scales; the basal segment flat in front but raised backwards, so that the apical middle portion is on a higher level than the others; the second, third, and fourth on the middle, and near the sides, blackish, the fifth also dark at the sides and apex, which is rounded.

Near *C. picicollis*. The antennæ longer and more slender, second joint of the funiculus nearly twice the length of the first, 3–7 bead-like; club more elongate and narrower; the tibiæ slightly curved above; the tarsi evidently longer and narrower, &c.

Var.—Squamosity infuscate or testaceous, less distinctly marked.

Length (rost. excl.), 2–2½; breadth, 1–1⅗ lines.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Three, on the ground.

Getacalles (Gen., p. 1380, Part VI.).

2575. **G. inæqualis,** *n.s.* *Suboblong*, convex, with numerous superficial inequalities; densely covered with small, rounded, variegate, chiefly bright-brown, scales; the middle of the elytra, along the suture, with nearly pink scales, a large irregular space behind the middle of each elytron is almost pitchy-red; scutellum grey; in each puncture on the elytra there is a sunken pearl-like scale.

Rostrum almost parallel, quite the length of the thorax; piceous, densely and rugosely punctate. *Scape* elongate and slender, gradually thickened. *Funiculus* pubescent; second joint evidently longer than the first, only about half its thickness; 3–7 each a little shorter and broader; *club* elongate-ovate, not broad, apical joint short. *Thorax* abruptly contracted, and depressed, in front for one-half its length; apex almost bicristate; the outer angles of the hinder portion with pale, coarse, scale-like setæ directed outwards, there are two small crests near the middle. *Elytra* distinctly broader than the thorax at the base, humeral angles obtusely prominent laterally, their sides nearly straight as far as the hind thighs, but of irregular outline; the disc bears series of punctures, and several crests, so that the surface is uneven. *Legs* with variegate scales and setæ, femora dentate below.

Metasternum with pallid scales; the rest of the squamosity, for the most part, is fusco-rufous, but the sides of the third, fourth, and fifth ventral segments, and part of the second, are black; the suture between the two basal segments is more strongly sinuate than in No. 1682. The metasternum is short in the middle, so that the middle and hind coxæ are nearly contiguous.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Unique.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

Idus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, convex, medially narrowed, nearly glabrous. *Rostrum* about as long as thorax, cylindrical, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly, rather slender. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle. *Scape* flexuous, apex clavate. *Funiculus* 5-articulate, basal joint rather short, but a little longer than the second, which is longer than the third. *Club* abruptly marked off, longer than broad, four-jointed. *Head* immersed, globose below. *Thorax* subcylindric, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, their broadest part behind the posterior femora, base truncate. *Femora* simple, not clavate. *Tibiæ* rather straight, the anterior oblique at the apex, the outer and inner angles with a minute straight process, without hooks, on the inside, beyond the middle, distinctly ciliate; the others with a spinule at each angle. *Tarsi* elongate and narrow; their three basal joints short,

not as long as the terminal one, indistinctly separated. *Claws* moderately long. *Prosternum* elongate, widely and deeply emarginate in front. Front *coxæ* prominent, contiguous; middle pair globose, prominent, and only slightly separated; the posterior moderately separated, also prominent. Front and middle *legs* rather far apart. *Metasternum* remarkably short, so that the middle and hind coxæ nearly touch. *Abdomen* long, the two basal segments very large, depressed, the first the larger, the intervening suture sinuous, third and fourth very short.

Scutellum absent. *Eyes* obsolete or altogether wanting. Only four genera are at all allied to this, but none agree with it structurally. These genera are: *Amaurorrhinus*, pertaining to Europe; *Pseudomesoxenus*, St. Helena; *Pentatemnus*, Atlantic islands; and *Halorhynchus*, Australian.

2576. **I. cæcus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, red, legs paler, antennæ and tarsi yellowish; with a few minute setæ.

Rostrum smooth, its lower front face apparently shaved off or obtusely truncate. *Thorax* longer than broad, rather narrow, very slightly wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, its basal margin depressed; with rather fine but distinct, moderately-distant punctures, each with a minute seta. *Elytra* with four discoidal striæ on each, each stria with eight or ten punctures, the two sutural grooves broader than the others, the posterior declivity more finely sculptured; interstices indistinctly punctate, with a few inconspicuous slender pallid hairs.

Abdomen elongate, the two basal segments distantly but distinctly punctured, in each puncture there is a depressed, rather coarse, pale seta, there are none on the fifth segment.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Of this remarkable Cossonid I have seen but one specimen, which was picked out of leaf-mould collected by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Obs.—The longitudinal measurements in this group include the rostrum.

Allaorus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, only moderately elongate, subovate, nitid, nearly glabrous. *Head* short, globose below. *Rostrum* of moderate length, stout, arched, subparallel, only very slightly dilated near the antennal insertion. *Scrobes* deep, oblique, extending to the lower front of the head. *Antennæ* inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum. *Scape* barely reaching the eye, moderately incrassate apically. *Funiculus* 7-articulate; first joint thick, second slightly longer than third, 3–7 increase in breadth, all short; club ovate. *Thorax* longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the front, very slightly constricted there, base truncate. *Elytra* a little wider at the base than at the thorax, feebly obliquely curved towards the suture, obovate. *Legs* stout; femora thick, arched above; *tibiæ*

with strongly-developed apical hooks, those of the anterior very prominent, proceeding from the outer angle and directed forwards, so that they are not greatly curved; the inner apex is a little prominent, with a slender spine; there is another spinule on the inner face, near the middle, between this and the extremity the tibiæ are distinctly ciliate; the other pairs with strongly-protruding spurs, and a slender process at the inner angle. *Tarsi* narrow, not long; first joint longest, slender at the base, second and third equal; third entire, or nearly so; apical joint, at its base, minutely articulate, inserted into the apex of the penultimate. *Claws* very minute, hardly distinguishable. *Prosternum* incurved in front, with a narrow process which reaches the middle of the *coxæ;* these are prominent and nearly contiguous. *Metasternum* short, depressed. Middle *coxæ* evidently less separated than the posterior. *Abdomen* elongate, its two basal segments about equal, with a fine sinuous suture between them; third and fourth with very broad, deep, straight sutures, which, however, become much finer at the sides.

The *eyes* are minute, free, depressed, lateral, rotundate, and coarsely facetted. The *scutellum* is obsolete, or altogether absent. These characters, in conjunction with the minute *claws*, &c., differentiate this from the numerous genera in Sect. V. of Wollaston's "Genera of the *Cossonidæ*."

2577. **A. urquharti,** *n.s. Shining*, pitchy-red, legs paler, tarsi yellowish-red; convex, elongate-ovate.

Rostrum very finely and distantly punctate, a little widened near the middle, nearly the length of the thorax, its base on a slightly higher level than the front of the head. *Thorax* a little wider near the middle than it is elsewhere, more narrowed in front than behind; with rather distant but distinct punctures, each with a very minute yellowish seta, near each side of the base there is a fine fringe, the apical punctures are small. *Elytra* widest near the middle, much narrowed posteriorly; each with discoidal series of rather coarse, but not closely-placed, punctures, the sutural usually closer than those of the second or third, the posterior sculpture finer and substriate; each puncture has a very minute seta, there are also a few scattered, greyish, slender, indistinct hairs; interstices distantly and minutely punctured.

Underside shining, more or less coarsely but not closely punctured, the second ventral segment much more finely and sparingly than the first, with slender yellow setæ; a broad impression extends from the middle coxæ to the hind margin of the first segment. *Femora* similarly, rather coarsely, sculptured and clothed.

Antennæ: Scape nude; funiculus with yellowish hairs, which, on approaching the club, become more conspicuous, sometimes there is a coarse, curved bristle attached to the seventh joint.

Var. A. Elytra substriate at base. Thoracic basal ciliæ wanting. There is a very minute scutellum (one example).

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Four specimens, amongst decaying leaves.

With much pleasure I name this interesting little Cossonid in honour of Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2578. **A. pedatus,** *n.s. Shining,* yellowish-brown, tarsi and antennæ paler, but not rufescent.

Rather shorter, and distinctly broader, than *A. urquharti. Rostrum* shorter and thicker, more appreciably, yet only slightly, narrowed behind, its punctures larger and arranged in longitudinal series. *Head* less immersed; the *eyes,* therefore, more distant from the thorax, they are also less depressed. *Thorax* shorter, widest before the middle, without frontal constriction, its punctuation rather coarser and closer. *Elytra* shorter and broader, their greatest width near the hind thighs, their punctures coarser and closer.

Underside as pale as the upper surface, but with the middle of the second ventral segment pitchy-brown, it is more or less coarsely punctured, with slender setæ; second segment more distinctly punctured than in *A. urquharti,* its frontal suture better marked and more curvate; metasternum and basal segment less depressed.

Penultimate joint of the *tarsi* more expanded, and a little emarginate at the apex. This is the most important differentiating character.

Length, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two, amongst leaf-mould brought by Mr. Urquhart.

2579. **A. sternalis,** *n.s. Elongate-ovate,* convex, shining, rufopiceous, legs fuscous, tarsi paler, antennæ reddish, club infuscate; the clothing like that of the two preceding species.

Thorax rather longer than it is broad, more narrowed anteriorly than behind, yet not much wider at the middle than it is at the base; distinctly, rather closely, and almost rugosely punctured. *Elytra* widest near the middle, their series of punctures coarse, with rather narrow intervals, declivity striate.

Underside fuscous, more or less coarsely (comparatively) punctured, with a distinct seta in each puncture. *Prosternum* truncate and finely ciliate in front. *Metasternum,* and two basal abdominal segments, longitudinally depressed; third and fourth segments with broad deep sutures in the middle only (that is, slender at the sides); fifth finely punctured and impressed; the two basal segments so marked with slight transversal rugosities that the suture between them cannot be accurately defined.

This species is most nearly allied to *A. pedatus;* the punctures on the thorax smaller, but not at all fine, in comparison with the small size of the insect, they are also closer; the punctures of the elytra closer to one another, but not so large; the third tarsal joint similar, but not quite as broad.

The principal differences exist on the lower surface, the front of the prosternum is the most obvious.

Length, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, brought by Mr. Urquhart amongst leaves.

2580. **A. ovatus,** *n.s.* *Shining,* fuscous, femora sordid-testaceous, antennæ slightly rufescent.

Rostrum slightly narrowed behind, punctate. *Thorax* longer than broad, hardly at all narrowed behind, very slightly wider at the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly to the width of the head; its punctuation moderately close. *Elytra* rather short, widest just before the hind thighs, narrowed posteriorly; their punctures very irregular, those on the disc mostly very large, only about five in each row, some almost longitudinally confluent; behind quite striate, so that the interstices appear elevated. *Tarsi* with slightly-thickened terminal joints, the third very slightly excavate above at the apex.

This species is more ovate than the preceding ones, it is relatively broader, less medially narrowed, the outline of the head and thorax is not interrupted, the head is smooth and more apparent above; the sculpture is totally different; the antennæ are inserted nearer to the apex of the rostrum, though this probably is merely a sexual character; the clothing and interstices are similar; there is no trace of the scutellum; the eyes are like those of *A. pedatus*.

Length, $\frac{9}{10}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Another of Mr. Urquhart's discoveries. It is unique.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles.

The following is substituted for the description of No. 2422 on p. 1388, Part VI.:—

2422. **X. phormiobius,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* rather narrow, slightly nitid, fuscous; covered with greyish pubescence, which, near the hind thighs, usually forms a small tuft or spot on each wing-case.

Thorax rather broader than long, its sides somewhat swollen near the middle; near the front there is a deep constriction which is continued from one side to the other as an angulate linear depression, the space before this is more closely sculptured than the disc; near the base there is another linear impression, the space behind it is covered with fine transverse striæ, and is much narrower than the apical portion; the longitudinal impression along the centre is not always well marked. *Scutellum* depressed in front, curved and densely fringed behind. *Elytra* but little wider than the thorax at the base, the shoulders not in the least prominent, they are somewhat attenuate posteriorly, and, at the extremity, there is a distinct sutural gap, in some examples the extreme apex is acute and slightly turned inwards; on each elytron there are two more or less evident costæ, the outer unites with the other behind, at this point both become obsolete, and the punctures cease; just behind the scutellum there is a depression, their surface is not smooth, being very finely and moderately closely sculptured. *Legs* pale obscure-red, femora sometimes infuscate, tibiæ with long grey hairs, occasionally maculate, the posterior curvate towards the front. *Antennæ*

of the same colour as the legs, the fine grey pubescence causes a somewhat spotted appearance, and the longer hairs are nearly white; the tenth joint reaches backwards to the end of the body, the third is a little longer than the fourth and extends beyond the base of the thorax.

Underside densely clothed with fine grey hairs; fifth ventral segment strongly rounded and densely ciliate at the extremity, the supplementary segment is, however, quite easily seen.

♂. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Female. *Hind-body* but little narrowed behind. *Antennæ* slightly shorter, tenth joint not attaining the end of the elytra, the third not reaching the base of the thorax. Fifth ventral *segment* rather broad, broadly impressed behind, its apex truncate, or only very feebly emarginate. Posterior *tibiæ* straight.

♀. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

This species, undoubtedly, is closely allied to *Xylotoles scissicauda*, Bates, but I fail to see more than two costæ on each wing-case, the sides of the thorax are not tuberculate and are not at all coarsely sculptured.

Ashburton. Examples of both sexes were found in the seed-vessels of *Phormium tenax* by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Somatidia (Gen., p. 600).

2581. **S. convexa,** *n.s.* *Body* very convex, much narrowed and depressed towards the middle; cupreo-fuscous, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less testaceous, the former infuscate above and near the extremity; femora variegate, fuscous, piceous, or reddish; antennæ infuscate-red.

Thorax subrotundate, widest and most convex before the middle, its surface distinctly and moderately closely punctured. *Antennæ* as long as the body, with very long slender hairs below, third joint twice the length of the fourth. *Elytra* rather short, widest behind the middle, curvedly deflexed posteriorly, much narrowed towards the base; with rather fine and not numerous punctures, the punctuation about the same near the apices as at the base, there is an indistinct stria behind, near the suture; their pubescence is pale or yellowish, and not at all obvious near the base; a large space behind each shoulder, and another near the hind thigh, are either bare or scantily clothed, the erect hairs are fuscous or yellowish. *Legs* robust, with pale outstanding hairs, femora much clavate or arched above, tibiæ stout.

Male. *Abdomen:* Segments 2–4 short, fourth incurved behind, fifth rounded apically, supplementary segments scooped out.

The species like *S. ptinoides* are *S. crassipes*, *S. spinicolle*, and *S. signata*. This is another of the same group, distinguishable by its large size, very thick femora, and the absence of the tubercle on each side of the thorax, there being only a small obtuse elevation there.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. A good series; on the ground.

2582. **S. latula,** *n.s.* *Fusco-piceous*, thorax more rufescent, femora variegated-fuscous; tibiæ testaceous, the base, and a spot near the middle, dark-brown; antennæ fusco-rufous, joints 4–10 usually dark at the tips; the pubescence conspicuous, comparatively coarse and thick, fulvescent for the most part, the erect hairs similar in colour to the parts on which they are placed.

This is allied to *S. convexa;* the *body*, however, is broader, and only moderately convex, as in the species near *S. antarctica*, it is less narrowed medially, and the clothing is thicker. The *thorax* is broader and much less rounded laterally. The *elytra* are widest at, or before, the middle, they slope gradually behind; the pitchy space behind each shoulder, the transverse fascia near the top of the hind slope, and the broad sutural space on the declivity are opaque, or but little shining, and bear inconspicuous fuscous pubescence. The *legs* are more slender. The *antennæ* have pale outstanding hairs, besides the usual fine pubescence; third joint hardly twice as long as the fourth, second short.

Male. Suture of elytra simple.

Female. Suture slightly depressed along the middle; abdomen with depressed fusco-testaceous pubescence, the basal segment thrice as long as the second, third and fourth equally short, fourth nearly straight behind, fifth emarginate medially at the apex.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Maketu. Amongst leaves on the ground.

2583. **S. lævior,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately convex, and broad, smooth, slightly nitid, fuscous; in line with the hind thighs there is an irregular paler band; antennæ reddish, joints 5–10 half-fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the former with a brown spot above and another below the middle, thighs darker; pubescence scanty, very fine and depressed, greyish, causing a mottled appearance behind, near the base of the thorax it is yellow, elsewhere cinereous.

Head reddish in front, coarsely punctured there. *Antennæ* pubescent, sparingly fringed below, a good deal shorter than the body, third joint reaching the base of the thorax, one-and-a-half times the length of the fourth, fifth distinctly shorter than the fourth, joints 6–11 rather short. *Thorax* about as long as broad, well rounded laterally, the surface minutely sculptured, but with very few coarse punctures. *Scutellum* large, yellowish. *Elytra* widest near the middle, as much narrowed towards the base as they are behind, the hind slope gradual and with more punctures than the basal portion, there is a regular series of punctures on each near the base, their whole surface is minutely and indistinctly sculptured.

Its proper place is near *S. variegata* or *S. terrestre:* it differs from both in general appearance and sculpture.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Napier (Forty-mile Bush). One, found by Mr. H. Suter.

2584. **S. tenebrica,** *n.s.* *Piceous,* slightly shining; antennæ reddish, the apical portion of joints 3–11 usually darker; femora rufescent, the middle more or less pitchy; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the base of the former fuscous.

Thorax about as long as it is broad, widest near the middle, its sides moderately rounded; the surface moderately coarsely and closely punctured; pubescence ash-coloured, scanty and slender. *Elytra* quite oviform, the middle widest; the basal margin turned inwards, and somewhat thickened or flattened near the scutellum; the punctures are moderately coarse and distant, still more distant behind, some nearly reach the apices; pubescence slender, cinereous and grey, rather irregularly distributed, the grey most conspicuous, the erect hairs infuscate. *Legs* with pale-yellow erect hairs; femora much clavate beyond the middle; intermediate tibiæ a good deal arched externally, so that the subapical emargination is well marked. *Antennæ* with erect yellowish hairs, their third and fourth joints nearly equal.

This comes near No. 1053. It has the elytra widest near the hind thighs, they are gradually narrowed, not rounded, towards the base; the greyish pubescence has a blue tinge and covers a large portion of their surface; the thighs are less clavate; its tarsi are longer, and the insect itself is larger.

Male. Second to fourth ventral segments short, fourth incurved behind, fifth reddish, sixth apparently divided along the middle.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

♀. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Twenty specimens.

2585. **S. albicoma,** *n.s.* *Subovate,* moderately convex; cupreo-piceous, a little nitid; antennæ infuscate, or reddish, irregularly marked with grey; femora variegate, base and apex reddish; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the upper part of the former always dark, sometimes violaceous; pubescence slender, unevenly distributed, ash-coloured and grey, the latter forming irregular patches on the elytra, their basal portion, however, is usually nearly bare and shining, there are also numerous erect, slender, reddish-brown hairs.

Thorax about as long as it is broad, widest near the middle, its sides only obtusely rounded; the surface is moderately coarsely, on the disc not closely, punctured; sometimes there is a broad, shallow impression near each side behind the middle, the inner borders of these impressions appear to be a little elevated. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, oviform, widest near the middle; the basal portion with coarse, distant punctures, which are sometimes serial, they become finer and more remote, and seldom altogether disappear, towards the apices; the basal margin is somewhat thickened and flattened towards the suture, and there is, on each elytron, an ill-defined, oblique impression extending backwards. *Antennæ* reaching the extremity of the body, with fuscous outstanding hairs, their third joint about one-fourth longer than the following one and extending beyond the base of the thorax.

Male. Abdomen: Fifth segment emarginate in the middle, sixth deeply hollowed, with raised margins.

Female. Abdomen: Fifth segment nearly twice the length of the fourth, with a slight longitudinal elevation behind.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Closely allied to No. 1055.

1050, var. **S. fuscata.** *Subopaque*, fuscous, clothed with very slender pubescence of nearly the same colour as the derm, but, on the elytra, there is a large space across the back and most of each side, covered with fine testaceous pubescence.

Thorax almost longer than broad, widest before the middle, with moderately coarse, distant punctures. *Elytra* widest near the middle, irregularly, coarsely, and distantly punctured near the base, each elytron with a sutural series extending below the top of the hind slope, a second series is sometimes as long and regular. *Legs* and antennæ generally pale reddish-brown, the tarsi, and the lower part of the tibiæ, testaceous. *Antennæ* with yellow pubescence and coarse infuscate hairs, not distinctly spotted; third joint about one-third longer than the fourth.

This, no doubt, comes near No. 1050, and may be a variety only.

Length, 3; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Maketu. Three individuals.

Obs.—I have, from the same locality, a varietal form of No. 1052, which I think should be described:—

S. angusta, var. *Body* pale yellowish-brown, quite brown across the top of the hind slope, this dark colour extends towards the apices, near each side, and is there bordered by a more or less evident longitudinal elevation, which is prolonged towards the base; the hind slope is somewhat flattened, and moderately coarsely punctured, but not as closely as the base. *Thorax* finely and rather closely punctured, most of its pubescence greyish, but a yellow streak extends forwards from the base. The grey pubescence on the elytra sometimes produces a maculate appearance. The *scutellum* is large and greyish. *Antennæ* with joints 4–11 half brown and half testaceous, third joint one-third longer than fourth. *Underside*, and the femora, with dark and grey mottled pubescence. The elytral elevations are also subject to variations. One constant, well-marked character distinguishes the species, this is the intensely black space between the eyes.

Group—EUMOLPIDÆ.

Aphilon (Gen., p. 629).

2586. **A. scutellare,** *n.s.* *Convex*, hemispherical, nude, æneo-niger, legs and antennæ testaceous, the terminal joints a little infuscate.

Head small, smooth. *Antennæ* feebly pilose, stout, first joint large and broad; second almost as long as the third, rather stouter;

fourth not quite as long as the third; 5–8 decrease in length; ninth distinctly larger than the eighth, smaller than the tenth, neither of these (ninth and tenth) transverse; eleventh oviform, nearly as long as the preceding two. *Thorax* transverse, base and apex almost truncate, its sides much curved towards the front, the surface impunctate. *Scutellum* triangular, quite exposed and distinct. *Elytra* convex, nearly vertical behind; on their basal portion there are two rows of small punctures on each side of the suture, those nearer the sides are indistinct.

Underside glossy, bronzed-black, the abdomen more or less castaneous. *Prosternum* short, flat, finely margined between the coxæ, very slightly, if at all, incurved behind. *Mesosternum* very short, flat, quite smooth. *Metasternum* plane, with some coarse punctures, not in the least elevated in front. *Abdomen* nearly smooth, basal segment quite truncate between the coxæ, barely as long as the following three taken together, second, third, and fourth with curved sutures, indistinctly punctate, fifth nearly smooth, with a few short hairs.

Like *A. convexum*, the legs decidedly thicker, the tibiæ broader and more arched externally, the scutellum distinct.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. One example only.

Obs.—*Aphilon enigma*, Sharp. I now possess three specimens, and give a description of the lower surface.

Prosternum incurved and finely margined behind the coxæ. *Mesosternum* strongly curvate in the middle, with a row of short impressions. *Metasternum* smooth, much curved medially in front, distinctly raised there. *Abdomen:* Basal segment large, smooth, very slightly curved between the coxæ, the fifth with small punctures and short hairs.

Group—GALERUCIDÆ.

Luperus (Gen., p. 631).

2587. **L. mollis,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, nude, shining; head and thorax æneo-niger, elytra and tibiæ testaceous, femora blackish but with their basal portion, and the coxæ, sordid-ochraceous, antennæ pitchy-brown, the three basal joints yellowish-brown.

Head with a transverse groove between the eyes. *Antennæ* implanted near the front and inner margin of the eyes; first joint moderately thickened, second distinctly shorter than the third, 4–10 nearly equal. *Thorax* transverse, the sides very little curved, slightly narrowed behind, lateral margins distinct, a little thickened near the front angles, posterior angles nearly rectangular; its punctuation shallow, fine, distant and indistinct, there is a small fovea in front of the scutellum. *Elytra* oblong, finely and not closely punctured, the sutural region, near the base, sometimes fuscous.

Like *L. nitidicollis* (No. 1113). In that species, however, the antennæ arise in line with the middle of the eyes, they

are quite contiguous, instead of being distant, and have larger basal prominences.

Underside blackish, shining, with some fine grey hairs.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

Ashburton. Two examples, found by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.

Holopsis (Gen., p. 814).

2588. **H. pictulus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, oval, glossy, variegate; testaceous, the middle of the thorax infuscate; elytra blackish at the base, with, on each elytron, two angular spots directed backwards, there is a large space at the side of the same colour, and, near the middle, it is prolonged towards the suture as a sort of broad, irregular fascia; the suture on the basal half is reddish.

Thorax much narrowed towards the front. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* indistinctly sculptured.

This pretty little insect may be identified by its oval, rather narrow (for this genus) form.

Length, ¾; breadth, ½ line.

Taieri. One, found by Mr. S. W. Fulton about ten years ago. A second was sent from Moeraki by Mr. Sandager.

2589. **H. rotundatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, subrotundate, shining, glabrous, finely and indistinctly punctate; the thorax, and two angular spots near each shoulder, and the legs, testaceous; elytra fuscous at the base and about half-way along each side, fusco-rufous on the disc, paler behind, yet not at all flavous.

Thorax transparent in front. *Scutellum* small. *Underside* fusco-testaceous, with a large dark central space. *Prosternum* concave, with a narrow intercoxal process. *Mesosternum* extremely short, a mere band, its front margin sharply defined, quite truncate. *Metasternum* large, flat, with a fine straight suture between the middle coxæ. *Abdomen* plane, its frontal suture straight, fifth segment pubescent. Middle and hind *coxæ* widely separated. *Legs* pubescent, front *tibiæ* slender near the base, straight along the inner face, curved and much dilated externally, oblique at the extremity. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, 11-articulate, first joint long and stout; second about as long but only half as broad; third shorter, yet elongate, slender; 4–8 short; 9–11 large.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, ⅞ line.

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples. This may prove to be distinct from *Holopsis*.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Catoptes.

2591. **C. scutellaris,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 423.) *Minus* gracilis, pallide fusco-squamosus apice pal-

lidiore; *prothorace* subrugoso; *elytris* thorace latioribus, disco minus convexo, seriatim remote punctatis, ante apicem nodulis parvis quatuor munitis.

Long., 6mm.

Antennæ rather elongate, second joint longer than the third, eighth nearly as long as broad. *Thorax* nearly one-fourth broader than long; the sides a good deal rounded and much narrowed in front, less so behind. *Elytra* broad, distinctly flat on the disc; scutellum rather broad, and touched on each side by a minute swelling of the wing-case, furnished with distinct rows of rather distant punctures, and with two quite distinct distant small tubercles on each placed on the same level, and forming only a slight curve transversely; setosity of the surface indistinct.

Though similar to the Auckland form of *C. obliquisignatus* in colour, this is a very distinct species, approximating in form to *Brachyolus punctipennis:* the more rugose thorax, and larger scutellum, are easy and certain marks for distinguishing it from *C. obliquisignatus*.

Otago. Professor Hutton; a single example.

2592. **C. longulus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 424.) *Angustior*, elongatus, pallide griseo-squamosus; *prothorace* elongato, obsolete rugoso; *elytris* thorace latioribus, seriatim remote punctatis, ante apicem nodulis parvis quatuor munitis.

Long., 6½mm.

Closely allied to *C. scutellaris*, but of much narrower form, and pallid-griseous colour. The *rostrum* is rather longer and more slender; the *thorax* is a little broader than long, and has a slight oblique broad depression on each side near the front; the *scutellum* is quite distinct, and there is not the slightest swelling at its sides. The *elytra* are minutely uneven, and the rows of distant punctures they bear are quite distinct, those on the deflexed sides being even more distinct. The setosity of the surface is very slight. The example is, no doubt, a male, and has the basal and apical ventral segments longitudinally depressed along the middle.

Dunedin. Professor Hutton; a single example, sent in 1879.

SAMUEL COSTALL, Government Printer for the time being, Wellington.—1893.

LIST OF SPECIES OF NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA

DESCRIBED IN PARTS V., VI., AND VII.

PART V.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela— Page

1757 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 975

CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema—

1758 ducale, *Sharp* - 976
1759 rugiceps „ - - 976
1760 metallicum „ - - 977
1761 suteri, *Broun* - - 977

Metaglymma—

1762 asperum, *Broun* - - 978
1763 junctum „ - - 979
1764 sulcatum, *Sharp* - - 979
1765 tersatum, *Broun* - - 980

Diglymma—

1766 ovipenne, *Sharp* - - 981
1767 dubium „ - - 981
1768 punctipenne, *Broun* - 982
1769 nigripes „ - 982

Acallistus—

1770 simplex, *Sharp* - - 983

ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Ctenognathus—

1771 munroi, *Broun* - - 984
45 latipennis, *White* - - 984
1772 pictonensis, *Sharp* - 985

FERONIDÆ.

Rhytisternus—

1773 erythrognathus, *Broun* - 986

Trichosternus—

1774 compressus, *Sharp* - 987
1775 polychætus, *Broun* - 987

Pterostichus—

1776 sandageri, *Broun* - 988

Steropus—

1777 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 989

Zeopœcilus—

1778 calcaratus, *Sharp* - 989
1779 achilles „ - - 990

Pterostichus—

1780 cavelli, *Broun* - - 991
1781 longipennis, *Sharp* - 991
82 ovatellus, *Chaudoir* - 992
1782 brounianus, *Sharp* - 992

Pterostichus— Page

1783 myrmidon, *Sharp* - 993
1784 constrictellus „ - 994
1785 pastoricius, *Broun* - 994
1786 oscillator, *Sharp* - - 995
1787 perfidiosus, *Broun* - 995
1788 hunuensis „ - 996
1789 detractus „ - 996
1790 egmontensis „ - 997
1791 irregularis „ - 998
1792 insidiosus „ - 999
1793 inconstans „ - 999

ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Lecanomerus—

1794 marginatus, *Sharp* - 1000

ZOLINI.

Zolus—

1795 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1001
1796 atratus, *Broun* - - 1002

POGONIDÆ.

Oöpterus—

1797 collaris, *Broun* - - 1002
1798 pallidipes „ - - 1003

Tarastethus—

1799 puncticollis, *Sharp* 1004
1800 lævicentris „ - 1004
1801 alpinalis, *Broun* - - 1005
1802 debilis, *Sharp* - - 1005
1803 cinctus, *Broun* - - 1005

Sympiestus—

1804 syntheticus, *Sharp* - 1006
1805 fallax, *Broun* - - 1007

BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Bembidium—

1806 clevedonense, *Broun* - 1007
1807 diaphanum „ - 1008
1808 dehiscens „ - 1009
1809 antipodum „ - 1009
1810 tersatum „ - 1010

Cillenum—

1811 subcæcum, *Sharp* - 1010

Tachys—

1812 latipennis, *Sharp* - 1011

PERICALIDÆ.

Page

Scopodes—
1813 nigrinus, *Sharp* - - 1011
1814 basalis, *Broun* - - 1012
1815 speciosus „ - - 1012

HYDROPORIDÆ.

Bidessus—
1816 virgatus, *Broun* - .. 1014

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Saphydrus—
1817 suffusus, *Sharp* - - 1015
1818 obesus „ - - 1016
1819 antennatus „ - - 1016
1820 longulus „ - - 1016
Rygmodus—
1821 femoratus, *Sharp* - - 1016
1822 tibialis, *Broun* - - 1017
1823 ovalis, *Sharp* - - 1017
Philydrus—
1824 abditus, *Sharp* - - 1018
Tormus—
1825 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1019
Hydrostygnus—
1826 linsi, *Sharp* - - 1020
1827 minor, *Broun* - - 1020
1828 bifoveatus „ - - 1021
Tormissus—
1829 marginatus, *Broun* - 1021
1830 magnulus „ - 1021
Cyloma—
1831 thomsonus, *Sharp* - 1022
1832 guttulatus „ - 1022
Adolopus—
1833 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1023
Phelerosus—
1834 pallidipennis, *Sharp* - 1023

ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Aphytopus—
1835 gracilis, *Sharp* - - 1025

TACHYPORIDÆ.

Conurus—
1836 maorinus, *Broun* - - 1025

XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Othius—
1837 angustus, *Broun* - - 1026

PÆDERIDÆ.

Phanophilus, n. gen., *Sharp* 1026

OXYTELIDÆ.

Coprostygnus—
1838 sculptipennis, *Sharp* - 1027

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius—
1839 fuscatus, *Broun* - - 1027
Quedius— Page
1840 antipodum, *Sharp* - - 1028
1841 edwardsi „ - - 1029
1842 insolitus „ - - 1029
1843 latifrons „ - - 1030
1844 discrepans, *Broun* - 1030
1845 latimanus „ - - 1031
1846 collinus „ - - 1031
1847 cavelli „ - - 1032
Cafioquedus—
1848 gularis, *Sharp* - - 1033
Holotrochus—
1849 ferrugineus, *Broun* - 1034
1850 brevipennis „ - 1034

OMALIDÆ.

Omalium—
1851 sagoloide, *Sharp* - - 1035
1852 actobium, *Broun* - - 1035
1853 carinigerum „ - - 1036
1854 antipodum „ - - 1036
1855 chalmeri „ - - 1037
1856 micrarthrum „ - - 1037
1857 cognatum „ - - 1038
1858 monilifer „ - - 1038
1859 debile „ - - 1039
1860 prolixum „ - - 1039
1861 stenosoma „ - - 1040
Ischnoderus—
1862 pictulus, *Broun* - - 1040
1863 morosus „ - - 1041
1864 fultoni „ - - 1041
Omalissus—
1865 castaneus, *Broun* - - 1042

PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tyrus—
1866 armatus, *Broun* - - 1043
Pselaphus—
1867 citimus, *Broun* - 1043
1868 meliusculus „ - 1044
Bryaxis—
1869 euplectoide, *Broun* - 1045
1870 decens „ - 1046
1871 munroi „ - 1046
1872 forficulida „ - 1047
1873 foveatissima „ - 1047
Dalmissus—
1874 batrisodes, *Sharp* - 1049
Sagola—
1875 insignis, *Broun* - - 1049
1876 hirtalis „ - - 1050
1877 sobrina „ - - 1050
1878 rectipes „ - - 1051
1879 insolens „ - - 1051
1880 punctata „ - - 1052
1881 fulva „ - - 1052
1882 ruficeps „ - - 1053
1883 parallela „ - - 1053
1884 anisarthra „ - - 1053
Exeirarthra—
1885 enigma, *Broun* - - 1054

Euplectus— Page

1886 mœrens, *Broun* - - 1055
1887 lepiphorus „ - - 1056
1888 validus „ - - 1056
1889 scruposus „ - - 1057
1890 allocephalus „ - - 1057
1891 acuminatus „ - - 1058
1892 clevedonensis „ - - 1058
1893 sandageri „ - - 1059
1894 personatus „ - - 1059
1895 unicus „ - - 1060
1896 patronus „ - - 1060
1897 verticalis „ - - 1061
1898 antiquus „ - - 1061

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Sciacharis—
1899 fulva, *Broun* - - 1062
Phaganophana—
1900 planiceps, *Broun* - - 1063
1901 munroi „ - - 1063
1902 antennale „ - - 1064
1903 stenocera „ - - 1064
1904 latiuscula „ - - 1064
1905 sanguinea „ - - 1065
1906 erythronota „ - - 1065

SILPHIDÆ.

Inocatops—
1907 compactus, *Broun* - 1066
1908 flectipes „ - 1067
Asphærites—
1909 nitidus, *Broun* - - 1068
Catopsolius—
1910 lævicollis, *Sharp* - - 1069
Choleva—
1911 lugubris, *Sharp* - - 1069
Isocolon—
1912 hilaris, *Broun* - - 1070

CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Sacina—
1913 oblonga, *Broun* - - 1071
Sericoderus—
1914 fulvicollis, *Broun* - - 1072
1915 scutellaris „ - - 1073
1916 basalis „ - - 1073

NITIDULIDÆ.

Homepuræa, n. gen., *Broun* 1073
Soronia—
1917 morosa, *Broun* - - 1074
1918 micans „ - - 1074
Platipidia—
1919 asperella, *Broun* - - 1075
Cyclaxyra—
1165 politula, *Broun* - - 1077
Priasilpha—
1920 obscura, *Broun* - - 1078
Ips—
1921 minimus, *Sharp* - - 1078

TROGOSITIDÆ.

Promanus— Page

1922 auripilus, *Broun* - - 1079
Grynoma—
1923 regularis, *Sharp* - - 1079

COLYDIIDÆ.

Tarphiomimus—
1924 wollastoni, *Sharp* - - 1080
Ulonotus—
1925 fulvus, *Broun* - - 1080
1926 dissimilis, *Sharp* - - 1081
Bitoma—
1927 sellata, *Sharp* - - 1081
1928 auriculata „ - - 1082
1929 serraticula „ - - 1083
1930 mundula „ - - 1083
Coxelus—
1931 rufus, *Broun* - - 1084
1932 posticalis „ - - 1084
1933 ovicollis „ - - 1084
1934 longulus „ - - 1085
Heterargus—
1935 rudis, *Sharp* - - 1086
Gathocles—
1936 nodosus, *Broun* - - 1086
Vitiacus—
1937 costatus, *Broun* - - 1087
Enarsus—
1938 probus, *Broun* - - 1088
1939 cucullatus, *Sharp* - - 1089
Glenentela—
1940 serrata, *Broun* - - 1090
Norix—
1941 crassus, *Broun* - - 1091
Syncalus—
1942 piciceps, *Broun* - - 1092
Chorasus—
1943 subcæcus, *Sharp* - - 1093

PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus—
1944 marginalis, *Broun* - 1093
1945 sinuatus „ - 1094
1946 impressus „ - 1094
1947 longulus, *Sharp* - 1095
1948 helmsi „ - 1095
1949 sulcatissimus „ - 1095
1950 latitans „ - 1096
Bothrideres—
1951 cognatus, *Sharp* - 1096

CUCUJIDÆ.

Picrotus—
1952 thoracicus, *Sharp* - 1098
1953 sanguineus, *Broun* - 1098
Brontopriscus—
1954 sinuatus, *Sharp* - - 1099
Cathartocryptus—
1955 obscurus, *Sharp* - - 1100
Saphophagus—
1956 minutus, *Sharp* - - 1101

Saphophagus— Page
1957 ferrugineus, *Broun* - 1102
Tularthrum—
1958 lineatum, *Broun* - 1103

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.
Telmatophilus—
1959 olivascens, *Broun* - 1104

LATHRIDIIDÆ.
Corticaria—
1960 amplipenne, *Broun* - 1104

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.
Triphyllus—
1961 integritus, *Broun* - 1105

DERMESTIDÆ.
Trogoderma—
1962 4-fasciata, *Broun* - 1105
1963 antennale „ - 1106

BYRRHIDÆ.
Nosodendron—
1964 zealandicum, *Sharp* - 1106

PARNIDÆ.
Protoparnus—
1965 longulus, *Sharp* - - 1107
Alloparnus—
440 agrestis, *Broun* - - 1107

LUCANIDÆ.
Lissotes—
1966 ithaginis, *Broun* - - 1108
2322 æmulus „ - - 1109
1967 rufipes, *Sharp* - - 1109
1968 elegans, *Broun* - - 1110
Ceratognathus—
1969 dispar, *Sharp* - - 1111
Mitophyllus—
1970 tuberculatus, *Broun* - 1111

COPRIDÆ.
Saphobius—
1971 inflatipes, *Broun* - - 1112
1972 fuscus „ - - 1113
1973 setosus, *Sharp* - - 1113
1974 fulvipes, *Broun* - - 1114

APHODIIDÆ.
Phycochus—
1975 lobatus, *Broun* - - 1114

MELOLONTHIDÆ.
Stethaspis—
1976 prasinus, *Broun* - - 1115
Costleya—
1977 discoidea, *Broun* - - 1116
Pyronota—
1978 electa, *Broun* - - 1116
1979 regalis „ - - 1116

Pyronota— Page
1980 dives, *Broun* - - 1117
1981 aurata „ - - 1117
1982 purpurata „ - - 1117
1983 cærulea „ - - 1117
1984 lugubris, *Sharp* - - 1118
1985 pallida, *Broun* - - 1118
Odontria—
1986 albonotata, *Broun* - - 1118
Sericospilus—
1987 advena, *Sharp* - - 1119

EUCNEMIDÆ.
Agalba—
1988 ruficorne, *Broun* - - 1120
1989 nigrescens „ - - 1121

ELATERIDÆ.
Protelater—
1990 urquharti, *Broun* - - 1121
1991 costiceps „ - - 1121
1992 pubescens „ - - 1122
Thoramus—
1993 huttoni, *Sharp* - - 1122
Cryptohypnus—
1994 pallipes, *Sharp* - - 1123
1995 picticornis, *Broun* - - 1123
1996 monticola „ - - 1124
1997 sternalis „ - - 1124
1998 basalis „ - - 1125
1999 fuscipennis „ - - 1125
Lomemus—
2000 fulvipennis, *Broun* - 1126
2001 fuscicornis „ - 1126
2002 maurus „ - 1127
2003 sculpturatus „ - 1127
2004 frontalis „ - 1128
Mecastrus—
2005 intermedius, *Broun* - 1128
Corymbites—
2006 irregularis, *Sharp* - - 1128
2007 mundus „ - - 1129
2008 canaliculatus, *Broun* - 1129
2009 murroi „ - 1130
Oxylasma—
2010 carinalis, *Broun* - - 1130
Asymphus—
2011 insidiosus, *Sharp* - - 1132
Chrosis—
2012 impressa, *Broun* - - 1133
Exœolus—
2013 rufescens, *Broun* - - 1134
2014 punctatus „ - - 1134
2015 obsoletus „ - - 1135
Monocrepidius—
2016 maritimus, *Broun* - 1135
Silene—
2017 brunnea, *Broun* - - 1136

DASCYLLIDÆ.
Byrrocryptus—
2018 urquharti, *Broun* - - 1137

Amplectopus— Page
2019 ovalis, *Sharp* - - 1138
Cyphanus—
2020 dubius, *Broun* - - 1139
2021 scaber „ - - 1139
Cyphanodes—
2022 vestitus, *Broun* - - 1140
Atopida—
2023 dorsale, *Broun* - - 1140
Mesocyphon—
2024 pallidus, *Broun* - - 1141
2025 laticeps „ - - 1142
Cyphon—
2026 pauper, *Broun* - - 1143
2027 discedens „ - - 1143
2028 flavescens „ - - 1143
2029 nigritulus „ - - 1144
2030 fuscifrons „ - - 1144
2031 fulvicornis „ - - 1144
2032 ornatus „ - - 1145
2033 variegatus, *Sharp* - - 1145

LYCIDÆ.
Metriorhynchus—
2034 erraticus, *Broun* - - 1146

TELEPHORIDÆ.
Asilis, n. gen., *Broun* - 1147

MELYRIDÆ.
Dasytes—
2035 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1147
2036 orcocharis, *Broun* - - 1148

CLERIDÆ.
Parmius—
2037 rugosus, *Broun* - - 1148

PTINIDÆ.
Cyphanobium—
626 illustris, *Broun* - - 1149
Xenogonus—
2038 obscurus, *Sharp* - - 1149

OPATRIDÆ.
Syrphetodes—
2039 bullatus, *Sharp* - - 1150
2040 sylvius, *Broun* - - 1150
Pseudopatrum—
2041 sordidum, *Sharp* - - 1152
Periatrum—
2042 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1153
Exohadrus, n. gen., *Broun* - 1153

ULOMIDÆ.
Apthora—
2043 glabritarsis, *Sharp* - 1153

CNODALONIDÆ.
Artystona—
2044 obscura, *Sharp* - - 1154
2045 collaris „ - - 1154
2046 obsoleta „ - - 1154

HELEIDÆ.
Cilibe— Page
2047 marginalis, *Broun* - 1155

HELOPIDÆ.
Adelium—
2048 multistriatum, *Sharp* - 1155
2049 simplex „ - 1156
2050 sericatum „ - 1156
2051 intermedium „ - 1156
2052 dunedinis „ - 1157
2053 urquharti, *Broun* - - 1157
2054 miniatum „ - - 1157
2055 gratiosum „ - - 1158
2056 turgidulum „ - - 1158
Edalus—
2057 opacus, *Broun* - - 1160
Leiopeplus, n. gen., *Broun* - 1160
Cerodolus—
2058 chrysomeloides, *Sharp* - 1161
2059 genialis, *Broun* - - 1162
2060 æneus „ - - 1162

PEDILIDÆ.
Macratria—
2061 flavipes, *Broun* - - 1162
Xylophilus—
2062 nitidus, *Broun* - - 1163
2063 antennalis „ - - 1163
2064 coloratus „ - - 1164
2065 pictipes „ - - 1164
2066 obscurus „ - - 1164

ANTHICIDÆ.
Cotes—
2067 optima, *Broun* - - 1165
2068 punctata „ - - 1165
2069 dorsale „ - - 1166
2070 distincta „ - - 1166
2071 proxima „ - - 1167
2072 rufa „ - - 1167
Anthicus—
2073 anthracinus, *Broun* - 1168
2074 fallax „ - 1168

CISTELIDÆ.
Xylochus—
2075 spinifer, *Broun* - - 1168
Omedes—
2076 nitidus, *Broun* - - 1169
2077 fuscatus „ - - 1170

ŒDEMERIDÆ.
Exocalopus—
2078 pectinatus, *Broun* - 1170
Phytilea—
2079 propera, *Broun* - - 1172
Techmessa—
2080 attenuata, *Broun* - - 1172
2081 varians „ - - 1173
Techmessodes—
2082 versicolor, *Broun* - - 1173

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Page

Cecyropa—
2083 albicans, *Sharp* - - 1175
2084 fumosa, *Broun* - - 1175
Stygeopetes—
2085 littoralis, *Broun* - - 1176
Nonnotus—
2086 griseolus, *Sharp* - - 1177
2087 eclectus, *Broun* - - 1177
2088 pallescens „ - - 1178
Protophormus—
2089 gracilis, *Sharp* - - 1179
2090 binodulus „ - - 1179
2091 robustus „ - - 1180
Tigones—
2092 aulica, *Broun* - - 1180
2093 variegata „ - - 1181
2094 scutellaris „ - - 1181
2095 cruda „ - - 1182
2096 antennalis „ - - 1182
2097 diversa „ - - 1183
2098 rufula „ - - 1183
Epitimetes—
2099 wakefieldi, *Sharp* - - 1183
Platyomida—
2100 simulatrix, *Sharp* - - 1185
2101 depressa, *Broun* - - 1185
Aporolobus, n. gen., *Sharp* - 1186
Notiopatæ—
2102 setifer, *Broun* - - 1187
Pælocharis—
2103 inflata, *Broun* - - 1188
Protolobus—
2104 obscurus, *Sharp* - - 1188
Catoptes—
2105 caliginosus, *Broun* - 1189
2106 posticalis „ - 1189
2107 humeralis „ - 1190
2108 chalmeri „ - 1190
2109 asperellus „ - 1191
2110 cheesemani „ - 1191
2111 decorus „ - 1192
2112 brevicornis, *Sharp* - 1193
2113 æmulator, *Broun* - 1193
2114 tenebricus „ - - 1194
Brachyolus—
2115 elegans, *Broun* - - 1194
2116 inæqualis, *Sharp* - 1195
2117 buttoni „ - 1195
2118 bagooides „ - 1195
2119 punctipennis „ - 1196
2120 longicollis „ - 1196
Heterodiscus—
2120A insolitus, *Sharp* - - 1197
2121 horridus „ - - 1198
Haplolobus—
2122 sævus, *Broun* - - 1199
2123 æthiops „ - - 1199
2124 gregalis „ - - 1200
Inophlœus—
2125 nodifer, *Broun* - - 1200
2126 alacer „ - - 1200
Inophlœus— Page
2127 albonotata, *Broun* - 1201
2128 vestitus „ - - 1202

RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus—
2129 simplex, *Broun* - - 1202
2130 costirostris „ - - 1203
Erymneus—
2131 ferrugatus, *Broun* - 1203
Cuncopterus—
2132 conicus, *Sharp* - - 1204
Dermotrichus—
2133 mundulus, *Sharp* - - 1205
Bradypatæ, n. gen., *Broun* - 1206
Chamæpsephis—
2134 aurisetifer, *Broun* - 1207
Dolioceuthus—
2135 dumetosus, *Broun* - 1208
2136 vestitus „ - - 1209
Astyplus—
2137 conicus, *Broun* - - 1210
Clypeorhynchus—
2138 gracilipes, *Sharp* - - 1211
2139 thoracicus, *Broun* - 1211
2140 brevicornis „ - - 1212
2141 impressus „ - - 1212
2142 ovipennis „ - - 1213
Phemus—
2143 scabralis, *Broun* - - 1214

CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Anagotus—
2144 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1215
Phæophanus—
2145 similis, *Broun* - - 1216
2146 lituratus „ - - 1216
Heteraomus—
2147 longipes, *Broun* - - 1218
Phoxoteles, n. gen., *Broun* - 1218
Rystheus—
2148 ocularius, *Broun* - - 1219
Hygrochus—
2149 verrucosus, *Broun* - 1220
2150 illepidus „ - 1220
Geochus—
2151 similis, *Broun* - - 1221
2152 nodosus „ - - 1221
Lyperopais—
2153 mirus, *Broun* - - 1222

HYLOBIIDÆ.

Eiratus—
2154 pyriformis, *Broun* - 1223
2155 rugosus „ - - 1223

ERIRHINIDÆ.

Dorytomus—
2156 grossus, *Broun* - - 1224
Tysius—
2157 purus, *Broun* - - 1224

Eugnomus— Page

2158 argutus, *Sharp* - - 1225
2159 nobilis, *Broun* - - 1225
2160 æneseens „ - - 1226
2161 cyaneus „ - - 1227
2162 tarsalis „ - - 1227
2163 lituratus „ - - 1227

Oreocharis—

2164 vittata, *Broun* - - 1228
2165 dealbata „ - - 1228

Hoplocneme—

2166 inæquale, *Broun* - - 1229
2167 cyanea „ - - 1230

Stephanorhynchus—

2168 nigrosparsus, *Broun* - 1230
2169 insolitus „ - 1231
2170 costifer „ - 1231

Etheophanus—

2171 pinguis, *Broun* - - 1233

BELIDÆ.

Pachyura—

2172 albocoma, *Broun* - - 1233

SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Icmalius, n. gen., *Broun* - 1234

CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Nothaldonus, n. gen., *Broun* 1235
Mesoreda, n. gen., *Broun* - 1235

Acalles—

2173 veratrus, *Broun* - 1235
2174 maritimus „ - 1236
2175 cryptobius „ - 1236
2176 ingens „ - 1236
2177 xanthostictus „ - 1237
2178 adamsi „ - 1237
2179 concinnus „ - 1238
2180 australis „ - 1239

Scelodolichus—

2181 juncobius, *Broun* - 1239

Tychanus—

2182 bufo, *Sharp* - - 1239
2183 dux, *Broun* - - 1240

Crisius—

2184 obesulus, *Sharp* - - 1241
2185 picicollis, *Broun* - - 1241
2186 signatus „ - - 1242
2187 ornatus „ - - 1242

COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum—

2188 fulvum, *Broun* - 1243
2189 fultoni „ - 1243
2190 diversum „ - 1244
2191 nubilum „ - 1244
2192 aurantiacum „ - 1245
2193 exilis „ - 1245
2194 punctatissimum „ - 1246
2195 amicum „ - 1247
2196 helmsianum „ - 1247

Pentarthrum— Page

2197 cephalotes, *Sharp* - 1247
2198 porcatum „ - 1248
2199 confertum „ 1248
2200 constrictum „ - 1249

Rhinanisus—

2201 cheesemani, *Broun* - 1249

Agastegnus—

2202 nitidirostris, *Broun* - 1250

Microtribus—

2203 pictonensis, *Sharp* - 1250

Novitas—

2204 dispar, *Broun* - - 1251

Phlœophagosoma—

2205 serenum, *Broun* - - 1251

Eutornus—

2206 cylindricus, *Broun* - 1252
2207 parvulus „ - 1253

PLATYPIDÆ.

Platypus—

2208 lobatus, *Broun* - - 1253
2209 gracilis „ - - 1254

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Anthribus—

2210 tuberosus, *Sharp* - - 1254
2211 cucullatus „ - - 1255
2212 inornatus „ - - 1255
2213 concolor „ - - 1256
2214 obtusus „ - - 1256

Eugonissus—

2215 pictipes, *Broun* - - 1257

Dysnocryptus—

2216 plagiatus, *Broun* - - 1258
2217 testaceus „ - - 1259
2218 pallidus „ - - 1259
2219 maculifer „ - - 1260
2220 nigricans „ - - 1260

Anthribus—

2221 minor, *Broun* - - 1260
2222 fungicola „ - - 1261
2223 thoracicus „ - - 1261
2224 sandageri „ - - 1262
2225 brunneus „ - - 1262
2226 tessellatus „ - - 1263
2227 curvatus „ - - 1263
2228 decens „ - - 1264
2229 finitimus „ - - 1264
2230 anxius „ - - 1265
2231 lætabilis „ - - 1265
2232 deterius „ - - 1266
2233 impar „ - - 1266

Arecopais, n. gen., *Broun* - 1267

Proscoporhinus—

2234 signatus, *Broun* - - 1268
2235 viridescens „ - - 1269
2236 albifrons, *Sharp* - - 1269

Xenanthribus—

2237 hirsutus, *Broun* - - 1270

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Page

Didymocantha—
2238 robusta, *Sharp* - - 1271
2239 quadriguttata, *Broun* - 1272
2240 jucunda „ - 1272
2241 binotata „ - 1273
2242 vittata „ - 1273
Æmona—
2243 humilis, *Newman* - 1274
2244 villosa, *Sharp* - - 1275
999 hirta, *Fabricius* - - 1275
2245 inæqualis, *Sharp* - - 1275
1000 simplicollis, *Broun* - 1276
2246 mutica „ - 1276
2247 plicicollis „ - 1276
2248 debilis „ - 1277
Ophryops—
2249 dispar, *Sharp* - - 1277
2250 nigropictus, *Broun* - 1278
2251 testaceus „ - 1278
2252 lentiginosus „ - 1279
Pseudosemnus—
2253 amabilis, *Broun* - - 1280
Xuthodes—
2254 lepidus, *Broun* - - 1280
Cacodrotus—
2255 bifasciatus, *Broun* - 1281
Zorion—
2256 castum, *Broun* - - 1281
Gnomodes—
2257 piceus, *Broun* - - 1282
Gastrosarus—
2258 urbanus, *Broun* - - 1283
2259 lautus „ - - 1283
2260 picticornis „ - - 1284
Navomorpha—
2261 sticticum, *Broun* - - 1284
Anencyrus—
2262 discedens, *Sharp* - - 1285
Ceralomus—
2263 morosus, *Sharp* - - 1287

LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles—
2264 huttoni, *Sharp* - - 1287
2265 gaudens, *Broun* - - 1288
2266 germanus, *Sharp* - - 1289
2267 fasciatus „ - - 1289
Stenellipsis—
2268 cuneata, *Sharp* - - 1289
Somatidia—
2269 grandis, *Broun* - - 1290
2270 helmsi, *Sharp* - - 1290
2271 spinicolle, *Broun* - 1291
2272 costifer „ - 1291
2273 variegata „ - - 1292
2274 simplex „ - - 1292
2275 signata „ - - 1293
Tetrorea—
2276 longipennis, *Sharp* - 1293
2277 sellata „ - 1294
1440 discedens „ - 1294

Mesolamia— Page
2278 marmorata, *Sharp* - 1295
2279 ærata, *Broun* - - 1296
Hybolasius—
2280 deplanatus, *Sharp* - 1297
2281 castaneus, *Broun* - 1297
2282 finitimus „ - 1298
2283 albihirtus „ - 1298
2284 gnarus „ - 1298
2285 femoralis „ - 1299
2286 thoracicus „ - 1299
2287 rufescens „ - 1300
Pœcilippe—
2288 medialis, *Sharp* - - 1301
2289 femoralis „ - - 1301

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Scaphodius—
1444 compactus, *Sharp* - 1302

EUMOLPIDÆ.

Eucolaspis—
2290 ochracea, *Broun* - - 1303
2291 colorata „ - - 1303
2292 montana „ - - 1304
Atrichatus, n. gen., *Sharp* - 1304
Pilacolaspis—
2293 wakefieldi, *Sharp* - - 1305

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Allocharis—
2294 marginata, *Sharp* - 1306
2295 morosa, *Broun* - - 1307
2296 limbata „ - - 1307
Caccomolpus—
2297 globosus, *Sharp* - - 1308
2298 plagiatus, *Broun* - - 1308
2299 pullatus „ - - 1309
2300 maculatus „ - - 1309
Aphilon—
2301 præstans, *Broun* - - 1309
2302 convexum „ - 1310
2303 latulum „ - - 1310

HALTICIDÆ.

Trachytetra, n. gen., *Sharp* - 1311
Pleuraltica „ „ - 1312

GALERUCIDÆ.

Luperus—
2304 oleareæ, *Broun* - - 1312
2305 rugicollis „ - - 1313
2306 brevicollis „ - - 1313
2307 sulcifer „ - - 1313
2308 rectipes „ - - 1314
2309 calcaratus „ - - 1314
2310 princeps „ - - 1314
2311 monticola „ - - 1314
2312 fuscatus „ - - 1314
2313 sordidus „ - - 1316
2314 truncatus „ - - 1316

Page

Luperus—
2315 nigricornis, *Sharp* - - 1316
2316 ænescens „ - - 1317
2317 puncticollis „ - - 1317
Allastena—
2318 nitida, *Broun* - - 1318
2319 quadrata „ - - 1319

EROTYLIDÆ.
Cryptodacne—
2320 pubescens, *Broun* - - 1319

COCCINELLIDÆ.
Coccinella—
2321 coriacea, *Broun* - - 1319

PART VI.

CNEMACANTHIDÆ.
Metaglymma—
2323 rugipenne, *Broun* - 1321
2324 thoracicum „ - - 1322

FERONIIDÆ.
Trichosternus—
2325 smithii, *Broun* - 1322
2326 hampdenensis „ - 1323
2327 haplopus „ - 1323
Pterostichus—
2328 disparalis, *Broun* - - 1324
2329 suteri „ - - 1324
2330 sinuellus „ - - 1325
2331 sculptipes „ - - 1325
2332 edax „ - - 1326

ANISODACTYLIDÆ.
Zabronothus—
2333 striatulus, *Broun* - - 1327
2431 rufipes „ - - 1328

HYDROPORIDÆ.
Bidessus—
2334 impressus, *Sharp* - - 1329
2335 plicatus „ - - 1329
2336 huttoni „ - - 1329
Antiporus—
2337 uncifer, *Sharp* - - 1330

DYTISCIDÆ.
Homœodytes—
2338 scutellaris, *Sharp* - - 1331
141 hookeri „ - - 1332
Rhantus—
2339 plantaris, *Sharp* - - 1333
2340 pulverulosus, *Steph.* - 1333
Lancetes—
2341 lanceolatus, *Sharp* - 1335

HYDROPHILIDÆ.
Rygmodus—
2342 limbatus, *Broun* - - 1335
Stygnohydrus—
2343 nitidus, *Broun* - - 1336
Adolopus—
2344 montanus, *Broun* - - 1336

PSELAPHIDÆ.
Tyrus—
2345 crassipes, *Broun* - - 1337
Bryaxis—
2346 platynota, *Broun* - - 1338

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.
Scydmænus—
2347 elongellus, *Broun* - - 1338
Phaganophana—
2348 ovipenne, *Broun* - - 1339

SILPHIDÆ.
Inocatops—
2349 nigrescens, *Broun* - - 1339
Choleva—
2350 relata, *Broun* - - 1339

TROGOSITIDÆ.
Grynoma—
2351 varians, *Broun* - - 1340
2352 rugosa „ - - 1341

COLYDIIDÆ.
Notoulus—
2353 facetus, *Broun* - - 1341
Coxelus—
2354 oculator, *Broun* - - 1342
2355 picicornis „ - - 1342
2356 graniceps „ - - 1343
Epistranus—
2357 optabilis, *Broun* - - 1343
Lithostygnus—
2358 minor, *Broun* - - 1344

CUCUJIDÆ.
Thortus—
2359 ovalis, *Broun* - - 1345

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.
Cryptophagus—
2360 discoideus, *Broun* - - 1345
2361 distinctus „ - - 1346
Salltius, n. gen. for No. 399, *Broun* - - - 1347

LATHRIDIIDÆ.
Diarthrocera—
2362 formicæphila, *Broun* - 1348

BYRRHIDÆ.
Morychus—
2363 nigralis, *Broun* - - 1348
2364 lætus „ - - 1349

COPRIDÆ.
Saphobius—
2365 curvipes, *Broun* - - 1349

EUCNEMIDÆ.
Talerax—
2366 micans, *Broun* - - 1350

ELATERIDÆ.
Betarmon—
2367 flavipilus, *Broun* - - 1350

DASCYLLIDÆ.
Amplectopus—
2368 latulus, *Broun* - - 1351
2369 fuscus „ - - 1351

MELYRIDÆ.
Dasytes—
2370 littoralis, *Broun* - - 1351
2371 æthiops „ - - 1352

CLERIDÆ.
Phymatophæa—
2372 opacula, *Broun* - - 1352

PTINIDÆ.
Ptinus—
2373 littoralis, *Broun* - - 1353

ANOBIIDÆ.
Sphindoteles—
2374 ruficornis, *Broun* - - 1353
2375 dorsalis „ - - 1354
2432 nigricornis „ - - 1354
2433 rufescens „ - - 1355

OPATRIDÆ.
Mesopatrum—
2376 granulosum, *Broun* - 1355

MELANDRYIDÆ.
Allopterus—
2377 cavelli, *Broun* - - 1356
Onysius—
2378 pulcher, *Broun* - - 1357

SCRAPTIIDÆ.
Scraptogetus—
2379 anthracinus, *Broun* - 1358

CRYPTOMERIDÆ.
Cryptomera—
2380 nigra, *Broun* - - 1359

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.
Nicæana—
2381 cervina, *Broun* - - 1360
Tigones—
2382 cavelli, *Broun* - - 1361
2383 obscura „ - - 1361
Catoptes—
2384 latipennis, *Broun* - - 1362
2385 furvus „ - - 1362
Brachyolus—
2386 viridescens, *Broun* - 1363
2387 posticalis „ - 1364
Aporolobus—
2388 pallidus, *Broun* - - 1365
Geochus—
2389 plagiatus, *Broun* - - 1365
2390 puncticollis „ - - 1367

RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.
Erymneus—
2391 irregularis, *Broun* - 1367
Styphlotelus—
2392 foveatus, *Broun* - - 1368
2393 fascicularis „ - - 1369
Clypeorhynchus—
2394 cordipennis, *Broun* - 1370
2395 cristatus „ - 1370
Bantiades—
2396 fuscatus, *Broun* - - 1371

ERIRHINIDÆ.
Erirhinus—
2397 anxius, *Broun* - - 1372
2398 fuscipes „ - - 1373
Alloprocas—
2399 rufus, *Broun* - - 1374
2400 niger „ - - 1374
Celetotelus—
2401 fulvus, *Broun* - - 1375
Euprocas—
2402 scitulus, *Broun* - - 1375
Hypotagea—
2403 tibialis, *Broun* - - 1376
Eugnomus—
2404 aspersus, *Broun* - - 1376
2405 squamifer „ - - 1377
2406 maurus „ - - 1377
Megacolabus—
2407 sculpturatus, *Broun* - 1378

BELIDÆ.
Pachyura—
2408 stictica, *Broun* - - 1379

CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.
Tychanopais—
2409 pictulus, *Broun* - - 1380
Getacalles—
2410 rostralis, *Broun* - - 1380
2411 minor „ - - 1381
2412 humeratus „ - - 1381
Psepholax—
2413 brevicornis, *Broun* - 1382
Pseudoreda, n. gen. for No. 855, *Broun* - - 1383
Homoreda—
2414 punctata, *Broun* - - 1383
Hadracalles—
2415 fuliginosus, *Broun* - 1384
Acalles—
2416 mimus, *Broun* - - 1385
2417 lepirhinus „ - - 1385
2418 sympedioides, *Broun* - 1386

COSSONIDÆ.
Eucossonus— Page
2419 elegans, *Broun* - - 1386
2420 gracilis „ - - 1387
Agastegnus—
2421 distinctus, *Broun* - - 1388

LAMIIDÆ.
Xylotoles—
2422 phormiobius, *Broun* 1388, 1497
2423 prolongatus „ - 1389
Hybolasius—
2424 dubius, *Broun* - - 1389

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.
Arnomus—
2425 curtipes, *Broun* - - 1390
Arnomus— Page
2426 marginalis, *Broun* - 1390

GALERUCIDÆ.
Phyllotreta—
2427 graminicola, *Broun* - 1391
2428 littoralis „ - 1391
2429 vittigera „ - 1392
Inopelonia, n. gen. for Nos. 1118, 1119, *Broun* - - 1392

COCCINELLIDÆ.
Veronicobius—
2430 hirtus, *Broun* - - 1393

PART VII.

FERONIIDÆ.
Trichosternus—
2434 crassalis, *Broun* - - 1395
Pterostichus—
2435 arduus, *Broun* - - 1395
2436 scitipennis „ - - 1396
2437 delator „ - - 1397
2438 rugifrons, *Sharp* - - 1397

POGONIDÆ.
Sympiestus—
2439 oculator, *Broun* - - 1398
Oöpterus—
2440 puncticeps, *Broun* - 1398

BEMBIDIIDÆ.
Tachys—
2441 oreobius, *Broun* - - 1399
2442 cavelli „ - - 1400

HYDROPHILIDÆ.
Saphydrus—
2443 monticola, *Broun* - - 1401
Rygmodus—
2444 alienus, *Broun* - - 1401
Tormus—
2445 nitidus, *Broun* - - 1402
Psephoboragus—
2446 signatus, *Broun* - - 1403
2447 lineatus „ - - 1404
Adolopus—
2448 convexus, *Broun* - - 1404

ALEOCHARIDÆ.
Falagria—
2449 subopaca, *Broun* - - 1405

TACHYPORIDÆ.
Conurus—
2450 brevicornis, *Broun* - 1405
2451 niticollis „ - 1406

XANTHOLINIDÆ.
Xantholinus—
2452 cæcus, *Broun* - - 1406

STAPHYLINIDÆ.
Quedius—
2453 agathis, *Broun* - - 1407

PÆDERIDÆ.
Hyperomma—
2454 dispersum, *Fauvel* - 1408
2455 mandibulare, *Broun* - 1409
2456 duplicatum „ - 1409

OXYTELIDÆ.
Coprostygnus—
2457 optandus, *Broun* - - 1409

HOMALIDÆ.
Homalium—
2458 tenellum, *Broun* - - 1410

PSELAPHIDÆ.
Tyrus—
2459 spinipes, *Broun* - - 1411
Euglyptus—
2460 elegans, *Broun* - - 1412
Microtyrus—
2461 punctatus, *Broun* - 1413
Pselaphus—
2462 cavelli, *Broun* - - 1414
2463 sulcicollis „ - - 1415
Bryaxis—
2464 conspicua, *Broun* - 1415
2465 costata „ - 1416
232 platyarthra „ - 1417
236 mundulus „ - 1417
243 fulvitarsis „ - 1418
Sagola—
2466 macronyx, *Broun* - - 1418
2467 mimica „ - - 1419

Sagola— Page

2468 robusta, *Broun* - - 1420
2469 laminata „ - - 1421
2470 immota „ - - 1422
2471 flavipes „ - - 1422
2472 elongata „ - - 1423
2473 gracilis „ - - 1424

Exeirarthra—

2474 pallida, *Broun* - - 1424

Euplectus—

2475 lævifrons, *Broun* - - 1425
2476 spinifer „ - - 1426
2477 munroi „ - - 1426
2478 obscurus „ - - 1427
2479 coxalis „ - - 1428
2480 inscitus „ - - 1428
2481 iracundus „ - - 1429
2482 caudatus „ - - 1429
2483 claviger „ - - 1430

Placodium—

2484 zenarthrum, *Broun* - 1431

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Phaganophana—

2485 russata, *Broun* - - 1432
2486 monilifer „ - - 1432
2487 angulata „ - - 1433

SILPHIDÆ.

Choleva—

2488 phyllobia, *Broun* - - 1433
2489 monticola „ - - 1434
2490 hunuense „ - - 1434

Allocatops—

2491 ovalis, *Broun* - - 1435

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

Trichopteryx—

2492 inconspicua, *Matthews* - 1436

Ptenidium—

2493 lawsoni, *Matthews* - 1437
2494 posticale, *Broun* - - 1437
2495 proprium „ - - 1438
2496 cavelli „ - - 1438

Actidium—

2497 lineare, *Matthews* - - 1439

Actinopteryx—

2498 australis, *Matthews* - 1440

COLYDIIDÆ.

Coxelus—

2499 regularis, *Broun* - - 1440

Heterargus—

2500 serricollis, *Broun* - - 1441

Vitiacus—

2501 costicollis, *Broun* - - 1442

Syncalus—

2502 munroi, *Broun* - - 1442

PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus—

2503 angulatus, *Broun* - - 1443
2504 frontalis „ - - 1443

Pycnomerus— Page

2505 elongellus, *Broun* - 1444
2506 longipes „ - - 1444

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Cryptophagus—

2507 tumidus, *Broun* - - 1445
2508 obscurus „ - - 1446
2509 anthracinus „ - - 1446

LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Lathridius—

2510 caviceps, *Broun* - - 1447

Holoparamecus—

2511 castaneus, *Broun* - - 1448

BYRRHIDÆ.

Curimus—

2512 squamifer, *Broun* - - 1448

Limnichus—

2513 nigripes, *Broun* - - 1449

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Odontria—

2514 smithii, *Broun* - - 1450
2515 piciceps „ - - 1450
2516 occiputale „ - - 1451
2517 marmorata „ - - 1451
2518 fusca „ - - 1452
2519 glabrata „ - - 1452

ELATERIDÆ.

Oxylasma—

2520 vittiger, *Broun* - - 1452

Cryptohypnus—

2521 attenuatus, *Broun* - 1453
2522 deterius „ - 1454

Lomemus—

2523 fuscipes, *Broun* - - 1454

DASCYLLIDÆ.

Alopida—

2524 sinuata, *Broun* - - 1455

Veronatus—

2525 nubilus, *Broun* - - 1455

Amplectopus—

2526 pallicornis, *Broun* - 1456

OPATRIDÆ.

Periatrum—

2527 tumipes, *Broun* - - 1456

Syrphetodes—

2528 cordipennis, *Broun* - 1457
2529 dorsalis „ - 1458
2530 punctatus „ - 1458

SALPINGIDÆ.

Salpingus—

2531 fossulatus, *Broun* - - 1459

ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Sessinia—

2532 longicornis, *Broun* - 1459

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Page

Nicæana—
2533 tarsalis, *Broun* - - 1460
Lyperobates—
2534 asper, *Broun* - - 1462
Notiopatæ—
2535 sternalis, *Broun* - - 1462
Pælocharis—
2536 vestita, *Broun* - - 1463
Catoptes—
2537 vastator, *Broun* - - 1463
Inophlœus—
2538 suturalis, *Broun* - - 1464
Geochus—
2539 squamosus, *Broun* - 1465
2540 tibialis „ - 1465
2541 marginatus „ - 1466
2542 frontalis „ - 1466
2543 nigripes „ - 1467

RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus—
2544 humeralis, *Broun* - 1467
2545 brevipennis „ - 1468
2546 cedius „ - 1468
Erymneus—
2547 crassipes, *Broun* - - 1469
2548 firmus „ - - 1470
Lithocia—
2549 fimbriata, *Broun* - - 1471
Dacnophylla—
2550 setosa, *Broun* - - 1472
Bantiades—
2551 valgus, *Broun* - - 1472
Chamæpsephis—
2552 flavipes, *Broun* - - 1473
2553 thoracicus „ - - 1474
2554 obscurus „ - - 1475
Phronira—
2555 nodosa, *Broun* - - 1476
Sosgenes—
2556 carinatus, *Broun* - - 1477
Rachidiscus—
2557 granicollis, *Broun* - 1478
Phyllodytes—
2558 foveatus, *Broun* - - 1479
Nestrius—
2559 serripes, *Broun* - - 1480
Plotnus—
2560 ovithorax, *Broun* - - 1481
Phemus—
2561 rufipes, *Broun* - - 1482

ERIRHINIDÆ.

Stilbopsis—
2562 politus, *Broun* - - 1483
Aganeuma—
2563 rufula, *Broun* - - 1484

CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Page

Acalles—
2564 dolosus, *Broun* - - 1484
2565 comptus „ - - 1486
2566 facilis „ - - 1486
2567 quietus „ - - 1487
2568 alpestris „ - - 1488
2569 picatus „ - - 1488
2570 aulacus „ - - 1489
2571 allostethus „ - - 1490
2572 incultus „ - - 1490
Scelodolichus—
2573 hilaris, *Broun* - - 1491
Crisius—
2574 fasciculatus, *Broun* - 1492
Getacalles—
2575 inæqualis, *Broun* - - 1493

COSSONIDÆ.

Idus—
2576 cæcus, *Broun* - - 1494
Allaorus—
2577 urquharti, *Broun* - - 1495
2578 pedatus „ - - 1496
2579 sternalis „ - - 1496
2580 ovatus „ - - 1497

LAMIIDÆ.

Somatidia—
2581 convexa, *Broun* - 1498
2582 latula „ - 1499
2583 lævior „ - 1499
2584 tenebrica „ - 1500
2585 albicoma „ - 1500
1050 fuscata (var.) „ - 1501

EUMOLPIDÆ.

Aphilon—
2586 scutellare, *Broun* - - 1501

GALERUCIDÆ.

Luperus—
2587 mollis, *Broun* - - 1502

COCCINELLIDÆ.

Holopsis—
2588 pictulus, *Broun* - - 1503
2589 rotundatus „ - - 1503

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Catoptes—
2591 scutellaris, *Sharp* - - 1503
2592 longulus „ - - 1504

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00255361 8
nhent QL594.B87
pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00255362 6
nhent QL594.B87
pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00255363 4
nhent QL594.B87
pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00255364 2
nhent QL594.B87
pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00255365 9
nhent QL594.B87
pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt